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AT'S WEATHER-PARIS: Partly cloudy... NEW YORK: Cloudy... YESTERDAY'S TEMP: 41-50

393

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1971

Established 18

Saigon Troops Move Into Laos With Heavy American Support

U.S. Loses 6 Copters, 2 Crewmen

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Thousands of South Vietnamese troops, supported by American planes and artillery, crossed the border into Laos this morning to strike at the Ho Chi Minh Trail network in hopes of crippling Hanoi's main artery for supplying the Indochina war.

President Nguyen Van Thieu, announcing the operation in a statement this morning, called the attack on "an act of legitimate self-defense" and added that it would be "limited in time as well as in space." He asserted that South Vietnam "does not have any territorial ambition whatsoever."

The United States military command emphasized that no U.S. ground combat troops or advisers would go into Laos, with the United States providing artillery support fired from South Vietnam, and virtually unlimited air power—helicopter gunships, planes, logisticians and medical evacuation missions.

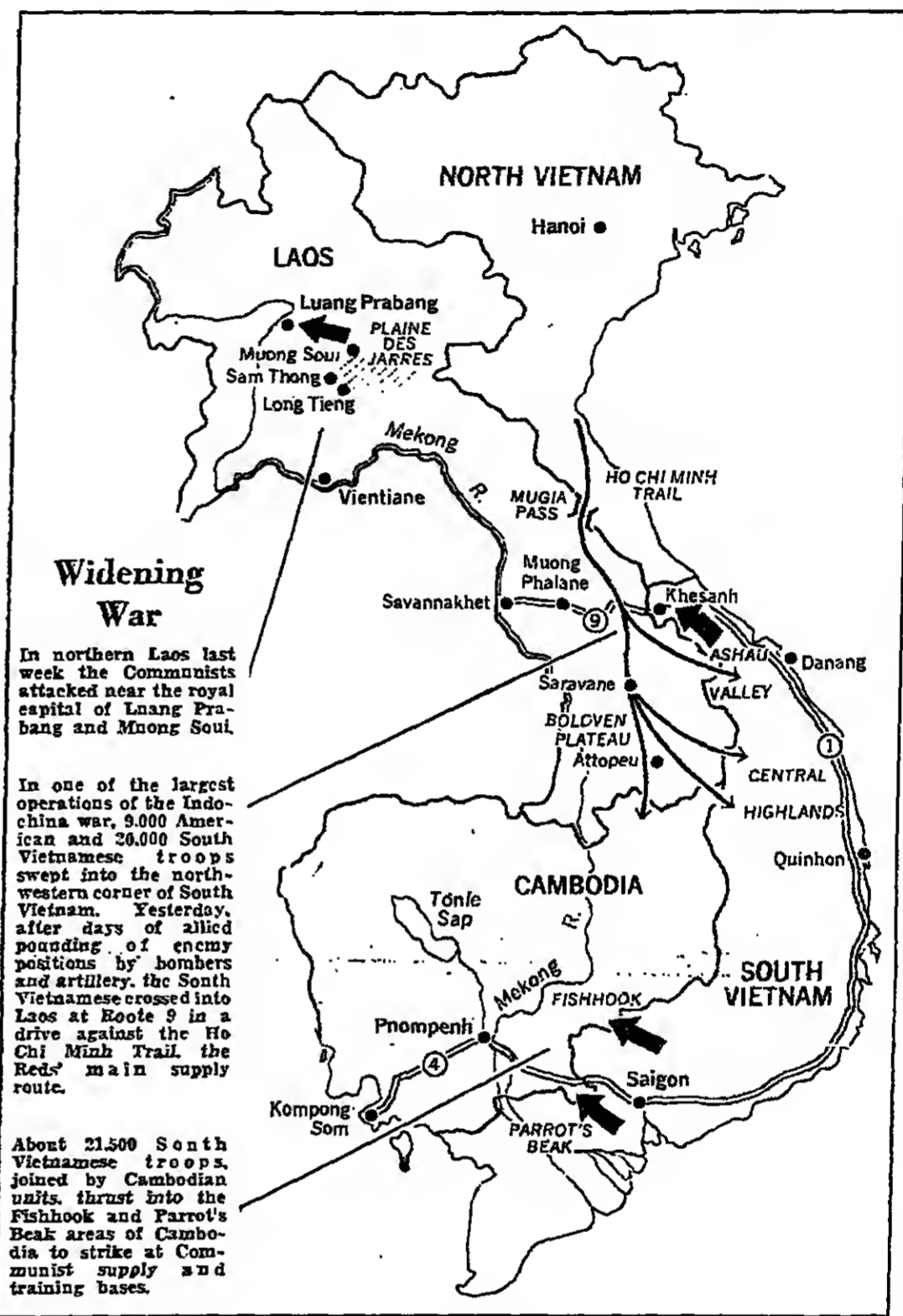
The attack was launched at 7 a.m. from South Vietnam's northernmost province of Quang Tri and possibly other points. American helicopters flew across the border, while South Vietnamese armored columns and infantrymen moved into Laos along Route 9, cleared last week up to the Laotian border by some of the 9,000 American troops and 20,000 South Vietnamese soldiers involved in the operation.

Heavy gunfire brought down six American helicopters, killing two crewmen, in today's action, United Press International reported.

"I took so much fire, I couldn't believe it," Capt. Jasper Sander said. Capt. Sander, 31, a helicopter pilot, was shot down but made his way back to Khe Sanh in South Vietnam.

Correspondents attempting to cross the border with the South Vietnamese on Route 9 were stopped by American military policemen.

Since the South Vietnamese (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Widening War

In northern Laos last week the Communists attacked near the royal capital of Luang Prabang and Muong Soui.

In one of the largest operations of the Indochina war, 9,000 American and 20,000 South Vietnamese troops swept into the northwestern corner of South Vietnam. Yesterday, after days of allied pounding of enemy positions by bombers and artillery, the South Vietnamese crossed into Laos at Route 9 in a drive against the Ho Chi Minh Trail, the Reds' main supply route.

About 21,500 South Vietnamese troops joined by Cambodian units, thrust into the Fishhook and Parrot's Beak areas of Cambodia to strike at Communist supply and training bases.

White House Says Action Is Lawful

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The United States declared today that the incursion into Laos was not an enlargement of the Indochina war and was "fully consistent with international law."

But several senators decried the American-supported South Vietnamese move against Communists in Laos as an extension of the conflict and "the opening of the third front." Peace groups announced that demonstrations against the Laos action were scheduled for Washington, New York and other American cities and college campuses.

An administration spokesman stressed that the United States would welcome a new Geneva conference to find a solution in Indochina.

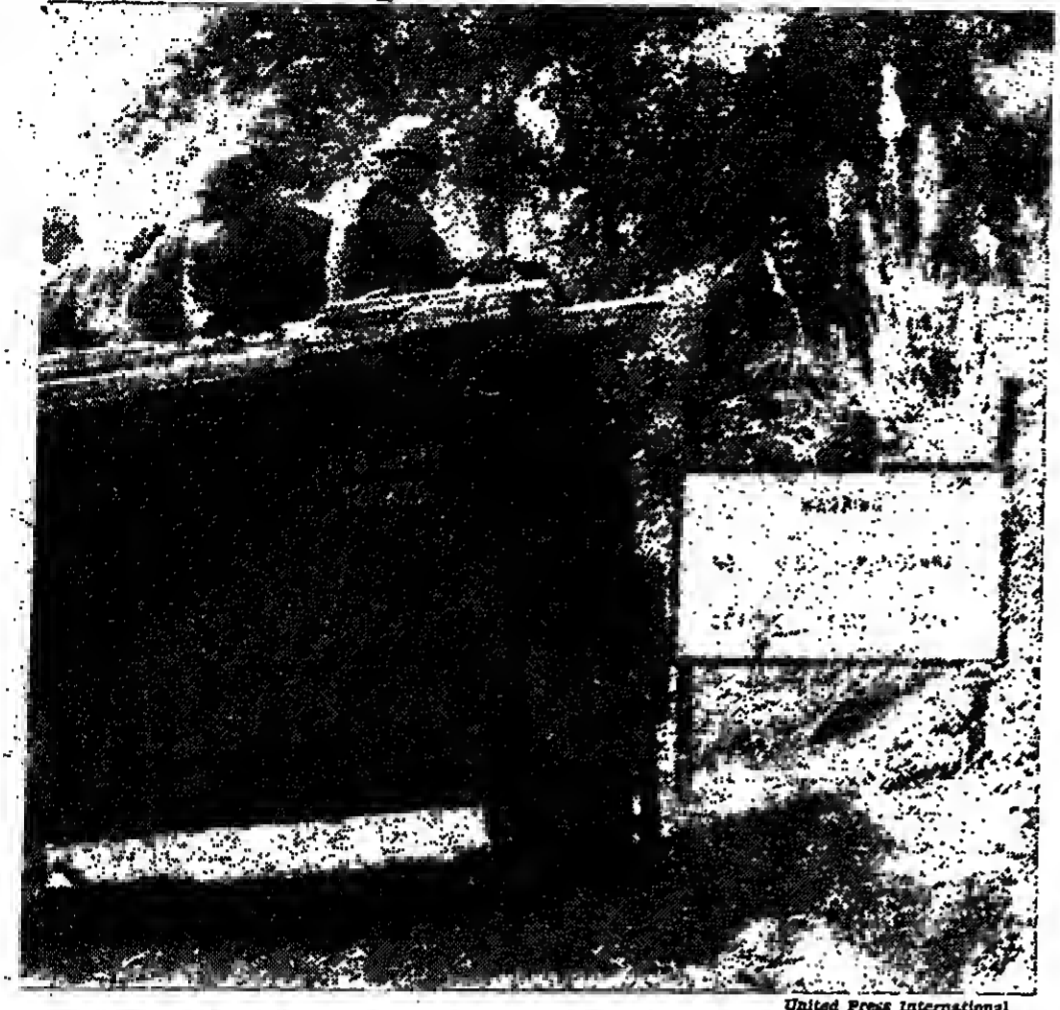
The State Department, in a lengthy policy statement, emphasized that the move into Laos "will be a limited one both as to time and area."

It reaffirmed, as did the Pentagon last night, that no U.S. ground combat troops or advisers would enter Laos.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey recalled to newsmen that President Nixon has left standing a proposal for a new conference on all Indochina but that it was up to the co-chairmen of the 1954 Indochina conference, Britain and Russia.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said the administration considers the operation to be fully consistent with international law and Article 52 of the United Nations Charter, which permits regional defense arrangements and actions.

In a brisk exchange with reporters, Mr. Ziegler said this interpretation was based on "the North Vietnamese occupation of the southern peninsula of Laos and the 'longtime aggressive actions of Hanoi in Laos.'" Mr. Ziegler said President Nixon approved the use of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



TIME FOR WORDS—A U.S. Army armored vehicle, with troops on board, rolls toward Laos passing a sign forbidding American personnel to pass beyond that point.

Child's Death Sparks New Rioting After 6 Weekend Slayings in Ulster

PAST, Feb. 8 (AP)—Rioting submachine-gun fire erupted in Belfast tonight after a British Army scout car ran over and killed a 5-year-old girl playing in a street.

More young children were killed when submachine-gun fire sprayed a street in a nearby street.

Rioting crowds set fire to nine cars and a bus, and the rushed reinforcements into Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second city, a wholesale drug house and a bacon factory into flames and threatened to blow the riverbank dock district.

Police blamed an incendiary bomb, also apparently set by a bomb, fired in a own department store.

Police forces were dug in for they foresaw as a prolonged battle with guerrilla gunmen aimed to end the partition of Ireland and bring the largely Catholic province under control.

Six dead in weekend rioting, in which at least six men, died, was only the latest of a series of street warfare involving outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) forces.

cars and trucks ablaze as barricades.

Bursts of automatic-weapons fire shattered in the North Queen Street neighborhood, where police were trying to keep Catholics and Protestants from attacking each other, and four children—all reportedly Protestants—were wounded in the legs by bullets.

The rioting flared after days of gunfire and explosions in the capital.

Behind the shooting and hit-and-run bomb attacks lies the "provisional" branch of the Irish Republican Army.

"These men have brought the gun back into Irish politics," a highly placed official said, "when that happens, all Irish history shows that the result is a blood-letting."

The IRA is theoretically outlawed on both sides of the Irish border, although recently it has praded openly in Dublin, the republic's capital, and its leaders are well known.

In London, the British House of Commons was told today that the IRA was paying small children to go into the streets of Belfast and throw stones at British troops.

The accusation was made by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Earth Gravity Speeds Apollo Toward a Splashdown Today

HOUSTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Hours had to end so they would get back on schedule for splashdown maneuvers. The astronauts reported that they had slept only four hours.

They had had difficulty finding room for all their lunar rocks. "We didn't have any place to sleep. We're inundated. So, we've been trying to get things in some sort of order," the Air Force's Maj. Roos said.

The Navy's Comdr. Mitchell said they were "very comfortable" as they began their last full day in space. When told that chilly temperatures prevailed at the manned spacecraft center here, Comdr. Mitchell asked: "What's wrong? Did they move Houston to the North Pole?"

Ground controllers still didn't know which side of the International Dateline Apollo-14 would be on when it splashes into the warm, gentle waters of the South Pacific, near American Samoa. It could land on either the Tuesday or Wednesday side of the line.

The astronauts are scheduled to return to Houston early Friday. During a telecast to earth last night, the three carried out four experiments testing the effects of zero gravity. These could lead to manufacturing in space stations.

Capt. Shepard, at the telecast's end, said: "I just wanted to say a couple of words before we signed off tonight. What we've been talking about among the three of us as we've been setting up these experiments is the contribution this could make immediately and directly into the American lives and the lives of people around the world.

"For example, if specifically this manufacturing process of metals turned out to be better in the space environment, it would be a great benefit to the world." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

K. Pressured to Continue Rolls-Royce Engine for U.S.

By John M. Lee

DON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The native government came under pressure from opposition today to continue the jet engine that Rolls-Royce is developing for Lockheed's SR-71A. It was the huge, seen costs of the RB-211 that drove Rolls into bankruptcy.

The pressure developed as the news submitted its national bill. It gives the government a blank check by allowing acquisition of any part of the stock and assets of Rolls and any subsidiary it.

No mention was made of increase price or the assets visions to be nationalized. However, the government has clear its decision to continue other aero-engine projects public ownership, and has stated responsibility for the and left its future in uncertainty has raised severe as for Lockheed, the biggest defense contractor, which has financial problems of (Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

NYSE Volume Sets Record

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A record 25.59 million shares changed hands on the New York Stock Exchange today, topping the previous high of 23.03 million shares set on Feb. 2. Today's total was boosted by the largest single block trade in the Big Board's history—2.48 million shares of Allis Chalmers. Details Page 7.



Prince Souvanna Phouma

Laos Premier Bids All Foreign Forces Pull Out

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Premier of Laos, reacted today to the incursion of South Vietnamese troops into his country by demanding that all foreign troops immediately leave Laotian territory and asking that measures be taken to protect Laotian sovereignty and neutrality.

The premier did not mention the South Vietnamese drive directly, but said he deplored "that foreign troops which belong to countries and governments that have all pledged to guarantee and defend the sovereignty, neutrality and inviolability of Laos have once more chosen to deliberately make use of Laotian territory as a field of battle."

Souvanna Phouma pointed out that the first responsibility falls on North Vietnam, which, he said, "in defiance of international law as well as the Geneva accords of 1954, began and continued to violate the neutrality and integrity of the territory of the Kingdom of Laos."

No justification But, he continued, "that does not constitute a justification for the entry of other protagonists' troops in Laos."

The premier demanded that all foreign troops withdraw immediately from the territory of the Kingdom of Laos and urged that "the powers that have the responsibility to respect the stipulation of the accords of Geneva with regard to Laos take the measures necessary to insure respect by the Geneva signatories of the spirit and letter of the accords, to which he said, the government of Laos remains attached."

The tone of Souvanna Phouma's reaction had been expected here. He made clear that his government technically could not accept the incursion of South Vietnamese troops into Laos, but the North Vietnamese were the more culpable for having made the first incursion. Earlier comments here in which the premier had referred to the fact that the area into (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Pathet Lao Urges U.K., Russia to Curb U.S.

HONG KONG, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—The pro-Communist Pathet Lao has urgently asked Britain and the Soviet Union to take measures to compel the United States to halt "their aggressive operation" in Laos. The Pathet Lao news agency reported today.

Britain and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen of the 1952 Geneva conference which declared Laos neutral. It was the second message in six days from the Pathet Lao to the two countries denouncing the United States.

In an urgent message, the Laotian Patriotic Front central committee secretary-general, Phoumi Vongvichit, said U.S. and South Vietnamese troops were "carrying out a new and extremely serious adventure by invading Laos."

The message, dated Saturday, was reported by the Pathet Lao news agency as Saigon press reports said South Vietnamese troops had crossed the border.

Moscow Condemns Action MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Soviet Union today condemned the U.S.-supported invasion of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Pompidou Says France Condemns Laos Invasion

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Feb. 8 (AP)—French President Georges Pompidou tonight said, "I deplore the events in Laos and I condemn them, and with me, so does France."

Mr. Pompidou made the statement at a press conference here, the third stop on his five-nation African tour.

"There can be no military solution. The solution can only be political, thus negotiated," Mr. Pompidou said, repeating long-standing French policy in the Indochinese conflicts.

The solution to the Asian problem is the end of all foreign intervention, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and respect of the independence of the peoples of the region," Mr. Pompidou said.

Mr. Pompidou suggested that the Paris peace talks were the ideal starting point for a negotiated solution. That was where "negotiations should really open," he said.

The talks have entered their third year with no progress having been made, a fact which Mr. Pompidou noted in his comments, adding that he "could only regret it."

Washington Protest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Fourteen demonstrators against the drive into Laos were arrested today after they entered the South Vietnamese Embassy here and several of them chained themselves to an iron door at the entrance.

Britain Understands More LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Paris Talks Today "severely condemned" the U.S.-supported South Vietnamese invasion of Laos.

In a statement, the delegation called the invasion a "new escalation of the war" by the United States and a "flagrant sabotage" of the 1952 Geneva agreement on Laotian neutrality.

Peking Denounces Invasion HONG KONG, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Red China denounced the South Vietnamese military incursion into Laos and said the Chinese would spare no efforts in supporting the Indochinese peoples' fight against the "United States aggressor and all his running dogs."

Thailand Fears for Accord UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 8 (AP)—Secretary-General U Thant expressed fear today that the invasion of Laos by South Vietnamese "and other forces" might be the death blow to the 1952 Geneva convention on Indochina. At the same time, Mr. Thant appealed "to the government of Laos to enter the immediate discussions with the Pathet Lao led by Prince Souvanna Phouma."

Official Denial VIENTIANE, Feb. 8 (AP)—While South Vietnamese armored columns swept into southern Laos, senior Lao officials continued to deny that a South Vietnamese invasion had taken place. Gen. Thongpanh Knosky, spokesman for the Lao Defense Ministry, said he knew "nothing about any South Vietnamese invasion of Laos." He said any speculation "was political and not military."

Diplomats, meanwhile, disclosed that the feuding leaders of Laos, Premier Souvanna Phouma and his half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, who heads the Pathet Lao forces, have been moving slowly toward agreement to hold a conference designed to pacify the country. A meeting between them had been anticipated by early summer. Prospects of this meeting now seem to have been set back indefinitely.

Australia Not Coosited CANBERRA, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Australia had been informed, but not consulted, about the South Vietnamese military incursion into Laos, Prime Minister John Gorton said today. No Australian troops are involved in the operation, he added.

South Vietnamese Move Into Laos With Heavy American Air Support

(Continued from Page 1)
 and American troops moved into position in Quang Tri in the early hours of Jan. 30, Americans have cleared roads, rebuilt bridges, set up forward command posts and artillery, and reoccupied the old Marine Corps base at Khe Sanh, 13 miles from the Laotian border. Thousands of South Vietnamese troops massed at the border awaiting orders to strike.

The supply trail has been under intensive U.S. bombardment by B-52s and smaller fighters and bombers since October, when an enemy build-up was believed to be gathering speed after the monsoon season in eastern Laos.

Because the Cambodian port of Kompong Som, formerly Sihanoukville, is now closed to enemy war supplies, Hanoi is forced to limit its supply effort to the trail network, a maze of thousands of miles of dirt roads and jungle-covered trails.



Nguyen Van Thieu

State Dept.'s Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Text of the State Department statement today on the South Vietnamese invasion of Laos:

Last evening the government of the Republic of Vietnam announced in Saigon that elements of its armed forces have crossed into enemy-occupied territory of Laos to attack North Vietnamese forces and military supplies which have been assembled in sanctuaries close to the border of South Vietnam. These sanctuaries lie between the 16th and 17th parallels and comprise concentrations which are an important part of the Ho Chi Minh trail system. Our military command in Vietnam has announced the limit of the U.S. military participation.

The decision of the United States to assist is based on the following policy considerations:

1. No American ground combat forces or advisers will cross into Laos.
2. The operation will be a limited one both as to time and area.
3. The Vietnamese government has made it clear that its objective will be to disrupt those forces which have been concentrated in this region for use against South Vietnamese and U.S. forces located in the northern military regions of South Vietnam, and to intercept or choke off the flow of supplies and men during the dry season which are destined for use further south on the Ho Chi Minh trail.

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U.S. Defends Laos Incursion; Several Senators Deplore It

(Continued from Page 1)

American air support for the incursion in order to aid in disrupting Communist supplies and infiltration routes "as this relates to the security of U.S. forces in South Vietnam."

Administration sources said the basic decision to undertake the operation was arrived at in January in the wake of Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird's trip to Saigon early this year.

These sources said the campaign was planned after it became apparent that North Vietnamese forces were massing supplies and troops in the panhandle region and the U.S. command determined that the operation would help protect U.S. forces in South Vietnam as they were being withdrawn. They said last spring's move into Cambodia to destroy Communist supply areas reduced North Vietnamese attacks in South Vietnam's southern areas.

Pentagon officials said that under present plans most U.S. combat troops will be out of South Vietnam this year and the remainder will be largely assigned to supplying Saigon's military efforts.

Delay Is Decried

Both Mr. Ziegler and Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim denied reports that President Nixon had ordered a delay in the actual move into Laos.

Mr. Friedheim said that when the first phase of the operation involving movement of U.S. and South Vietnamese forces to the northwest corner of South Vietnam began on Jan. 29, "it was a firm part of the plan at that time to continue across the border."

He said the timing of the planned move across the border had not been changed.

On Capitol Hill, debate raged among supporters and opponents of the administration. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said the Laos incursion was "a deepening of the tragedy and an extension of the war."

A defeat in Laos, he warned, could bring a shift in President Nixon's policy of withdrawing U.S. troops from Indochina, and even if the operation succeeded, he said the enemy "in time would again come down the old infiltration trails or build new ones."

The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, who was briefed at the White House yesterday on the incursion, said he anticipated South Vietnamese troops would remain in this area until the end of the dry season in May or June. He said the initial operation probably would end before then, but further incursions into Laotian territory could be expected.

A leading opponent of the American involvement in Vietnam, Sen. J. William Fulbright,

Minh trail in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

The operation will promote the security and safety of American and allied forces in South Vietnam and is consistent with statutory requirements. It will make the enemy less able to mount offensives and strengthen South Vietnam's ability to defend itself as U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Vietnam. It will protect American lives.

4. This ground operation by the South Vietnamese against the sanctuaries thus will aid in the Vietnamization program. The withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam will continue. During the month of April President Nixon will announce further withdrawals.

5. The measures of self-defense being taken by the Republic of Vietnam are fully consistent with international law. A report to this effect is being made by the Republic of Vietnam to the president of the Security Council of the United Nations, to the Geneva co-chairmen, and to the governments which comprise the International Control Commission.

Pompidou Condemns Laos Move

(Continued from Page 1)

government today expressed Britain's full understanding of South Vietnam's thrust into Laos and indicated it had advanced knowledge of the operation.

A prepared statement, released by the Foreign Office, said the move "seems likely to insure continued progress" of the program of Vietnamization and troop withdrawals.

"Her Majesty's government supports this policy," the statement said.

The Foreign Office made clear Britain regards U.S. air and artillery backing for the South Vietnamese drive to be justified. Officials recalled Mr. Heath said publicly in New York last December that he supports American interdiction operations against North Vietnamese supply routes.

Although stopping short of explicitly backing the South Vietnamese attack, the British government has taken Britain further forward in support of Saigon-Washington military policies than did the former Labor government of Harold Wilson.

This signaled the likelihood of a parliamentary storm on the issue, with Mr. Wilson's opposition Laborites, freed from the restraints of power, bracing to assail the policies of President Nixon's administration.

Moscow Radio, meanwhile, broadcast a Tass dispatch from London in which the official Soviet news agency charged Britain had "taken sides with the aggressors" in Laos—an action it branded as "a gross violation of the Geneva agreements on Laos."

In their statement, the British cited this accord, arguing that the North Vietnamese have constantly violated it by maintaining troops in neighboring territory and by moving men and materials through Laos to the South Vietnamese and Cambodian battlefields.

The statement said Britain is ready to act jointly with the Soviet Union to convene a new Geneva conference to examine the overall Indochina crisis. British and Soviet foreign ministers, the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference machinery, share certain peace-keeping responsibilities.

"Already, the communication satellites are a gold mine... I am convinced that in 20 years, we will have a situation where space travel will bring in more money than it costs. The main problem will be to ensure that profits, coming from bread-and-butter enterprises of space travel, really are used for further development of projects with no immediate prospects of profit."

The money for such future ventures, Mr. von Braun said, will come from commercial exploitation of space programs themselves.

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Mr. von Braun, deputy planning administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space

artery of supplies which he has been able to use so effectively against American and South Vietnamese forces in the past.

7. The United States has consistently sought to end the conflict in Indochina through negotiations. President Nixon specifically proposed last October that there be (A) a ceasefire throughout Indochina; (B) a negotiated timetable for the withdrawal of all forces; (C) the immediate release of all prisoners of war; (D) an international peace conference for all of Indochina; and (E) a political settlement. This continues to be the policy of the United States.

8. The royal Lao government has issued a statement, which, while critical of the current military action, points out that the "primary responsibility for this development rests on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which has violated international law and the 1954 Geneva accords. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam has violated and is continuing to violate the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos." The United States government continues to favor the neutrality of Laos and the restoration of the situation contemplated by the 1954 Geneva accords. It will withdraw all foreign forces would be withdrawn from Lao territory. A new Indochina conference as proposed by President Nixon could accomplish this goal.

9. The royal Lao government has issued a statement, which, while critical of the current military action, points out that the "primary responsibility for this development rests on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which has violated international law and the 1954 Geneva accords. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam has violated and is continuing to violate the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos." The United States government continues to favor the neutrality of Laos and the restoration of the situation contemplated by the 1954 Geneva accords. It will withdraw all foreign forces would be withdrawn from Lao territory. A new Indochina conference as proposed by President Nixon could accomplish this goal.

Not Guilty Plea Entered by Six In Kidnap Plot

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Four Roman Catholic priests, a nun and a Pakistani graduate student pleaded not guilty today to federal charges of conspiracy to bomb Washington buildings and kidnap presidential aide Henry Kissinger in an attempt to speed the end of the Vietnam war.

One of the priests, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, is already serving a three-year sentence for destroying draft records in Cakynville, Md., in May, 1968. He appeared here in the custody of federal marshals.

No trial date was set here today, but the judge said at least 90 days would be needed for pre-trial arrangements.

Hungry Tigers Hamper Logging

KHULNA, East Pakistan, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Managers at a newspaper mill here blame man-eating tigers for a slump in log production.

They said the tigers had killed seven loggers in the last two months.

The men work in the swampy forests of Sunderbans near the Bay of Bengal, where man-eaters have killed 24 people and mauled ten since last November.

Declaration Sought on U.S. Pullout

Church, Cooper Hope Nixon Will Cooperate

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).—Two senators who have led the campaign to limit the scope of American involvement in Southeast Asia yesterday proposed a joint declaration by the President and Congress committing the United States to complete withdrawal.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, and Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., said that such a proposed declaration would limit military operations to the protection of American forces as they withdraw and would help end the acrimonious national debate over the war. As suggested by both Sen. Church and Sen. Cooper, during a joint appearance on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers," the declaration would put no deadline on withdrawal.

In a separate interview, Sen. Edmund Muskie D., Maine, declared that he continued to favor a U.S. withdrawal. He said that Dec. 31, 1971, as proposed in the McGovern-Hatfield amendment, was "as good a date as any." But he would not commit himself to supporting that proposal.

Value Questioned

Because President Nixon, on several occasions, has declared the intention to withdraw all forces, some congressional sources questioned the value of a joint declaration as suggested by Sen. Cooper and Sen. Church.

On July 1, 1970, in an interview with three television correspondents, Mr. Nixon said that the "long-term goal is to withdraw all of our forces from Vietnam as the way toward that goal, he indicated. At the United Nations on Sept. 18, 1969, he declared: "We are prepared to withdraw all our forces." But what Mr. Nixon appeared to be seeking then was a mutual withdrawal negotiated with the North Vietnamese.

Sen. Church, in suggesting a joint declaration, said: "I think that perhaps an opportunity is emerging for joining hawks and doves, Democrat and Republican, Congress and the President together, in a declaration of national purpose to bring us out of this war united."

He said that many critics of the war "believe that Vietnamization is simply a method for changing the military, that we are not withdrawing the President may be winding the ground war down, he's increasing and extending the air war... simply changing the form of American participation in a war that will go on indefinitely and indeed in a war that is now extended to new fronts, in Cambodia, and possibly in Laos." A joint declaration, he said, would make it possible for "all [to] understand what the end objective is."

Intelligence officers believe their hard-core leadership is no more than 50 men. But in riot situations they can count on the support of virtually every Roman Catholic in Northern Ireland.

Feuding is fierce between the provisionals and the official IRA branches, despite their common goals for Ireland. Cathal Goulding, IRA chief of staff, said in Dublin today that provisionals in Belfast had shot one of his volunteer gunmen after he refused to surrender his weapon.

Von Braun Sees NASA Funding Itself With Profits

HAMBURG, Feb. 8 (AP).—American rocket expert Werner von Braun suggested in an interview today that the United States postpone manned flights to Mars until its space program becomes self-supporting, with "bread and butter" income from commercial enterprises.

Mr. von Braun predicted that space projects will become profitable ventures within the next 20 years and that permanent research bases will be set up on the moon by the year 2000. The moon, he added, will be a very attractive field of endeavor for people.

He said the West German news magazine Der Spiegel that he was convinced "that in the year 2000 people working on a moon base will say: 'It's finally time for my family to join me.'"

The money for such future ventures, Mr. von Braun said, will come from commercial exploitation of space programs themselves.

"Already, the communication satellites are a gold mine... I am convinced that in 20 years, we will have a situation where space travel will bring in more money than it costs. The main problem will be to ensure that profits, coming from bread-and-butter enterprises of space travel, really are used for further development of projects with no immediate prospects of profit."

Mr. von Braun, deputy planning administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space



NO GREATER WEATH—Groups of Irish women take to the streets of Belfast's Kashmir Road to fight among themselves in the current spate of demonstrations.

Girl's Death Stirs New Belfast Riot

(Continued from Page 1)

Robin Chichester-Clark, a member of Parliament and the brother of Northern Ireland's prime minister. He told the Commons that children were given 15 shillings to 3 pounds (\$180 to \$720) to peel the soldiers with missiles.

Five children under 12 years of age were arrested in weekend rioting and a 14-year-old boy's hand was blown off by a grenade he was carrying.

[UPI reported that Ian Gilmour, under-secretary for the army, told the Commons: "I am not aware of any economic connection between the IRA and small children."]

During last night the IRA mounted widespread bomb attacks on border customs posts, power installations and business premises, and for two hours took control of the center of Newry, a town of 30,000 people close to the frontier.

Major riots erupted in Londonderry, and in Belfast troops shot out with snipers in the darkened streets of Roman Catholic areas.

The "provisionals," who split a year ago from the leftists of the "official" IRA, are traditional Irish nationalists intent on removing any vestige of British or other external influence from a united Ireland.

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Earth Gravity Speeds Apollo Toward a Splashdown Today

(Continued from Page 1)

environment, or the vaccines which are proposed to be developed in the weightless condition can be used effectively and immediately, then certainly the type of operation in a skyland of the future can become immediately beneficial to the people of the United States and the peoples of the world.

"As a matter of fact, one of the things we were talking about in that connection was the tremendous achievements of the space program so far that have contributed particularly in the field of communications. For example, right now I'm sure this broadcast is going directly overseas to millions of people who are seeing it in their homes via satellite.

"And I think many people have said that improvement in communications through space satellites will certainly go a long way toward solving the problems of the world, problems of understanding between people of different nations.

"We are reminded, however, as we look at that shimmering crescent tonight—which is the earth on our way back—that there is still fighting going on. The three of us all have acquaintances, friends and even relations in Vietnam. We are reminded that some of the people

of the men who have gone to Vietnam, have not returned and are still being held there, listed as missing in action, or as prisoners of war.

"It is our wish tonight that we can in some way contribute through our effort through the space program to promote a better understanding and peace through the world and help to rectify the situations which still exist.

"With that thought from Ed. Sullivan and myself, I will say good night to you from Apollo-14."

Yale Formally Adopts Deferred Tuition Program

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 8.—Kingman Brewster Jr., the president of Yale University, Friday announced the formal adoption of a program to allow students to defer payment of a portion of their tuition for up to 36 weeks.

He also announced a \$30 increase in tuition and a \$150 rise in the price of room and board, bringing the total cost of a year at Yale to \$4,400.

When the program goes into effect next fall, students will be able to defer payment of up to \$800 of the cost of attending Yale for the ensuing year, Mr. Brewster said.

The money is to be paid back, starting when a student leaves the university, at the rate of 0.4 percent of his annual income for every \$1,000 in tuition that is deferred.

2 Russians Ask Asylum

SYDNEY, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Russian doctor and chief engineer of the Soviet ship Novomoskowsk have asked for political asylum in Australia, a spokesman for the Immigration Department said here tonight. He added: "The department is considering the case."

United Press International.

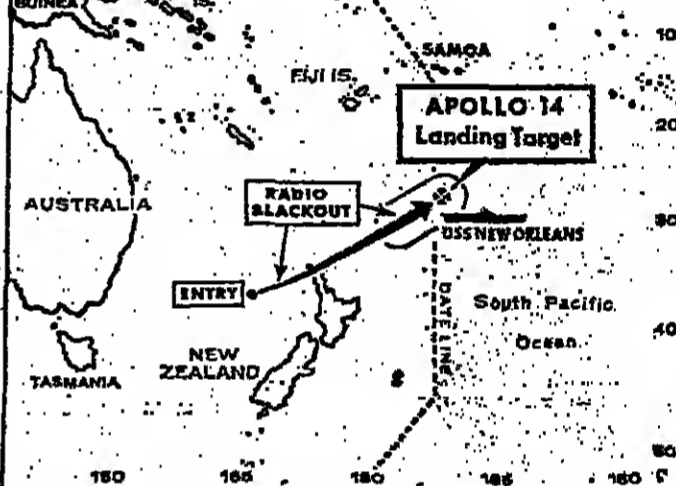
Girl's Death Stirs New Belfast Riot

(Continued from Page 1)

well trained, and to include former soldiers with expert knowledge of explosives.

They gave a new example of their skill early today in central Dublin with the fragmentation of a monument to Wolf Tone, an 18th-century revolutionary who, despite his Protestant origins, is one of the heroes of Irish republicanism.

Despite the nighttime fighting, daylong Belfast goes about its business more or less as usual. But the strains of two years of riots and tension are apparent in all circles.



SPLASHDOWN SITE—Map of the Pacific Ocean area in which the Apollo-14 module will splash down tomorrow.

Earth Gravity Speeds Apollo Toward a Splashdown Today

(Continued from Page 1)

of the men who have gone to Vietnam, have not returned and are still being held there, listed as missing in action, or as prisoners of war.

"It is our wish tonight that we can in some way contribute through our effort through the space program to promote a better understanding and peace through the world and help to rectify the situations which still exist.

"With that thought from Ed. Sullivan and myself, I will say good night to you from Apollo-14."

Lunokhod Takes 353-Yard Trip

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Lunokhod-1 moon robot went back to work in the Sea of Ratan yesterday after 14 days of hibernation, ordered by its makers as a seasonal mechanical overhaul.

The official Tass news agency said the 1,600-pound laboratory on-wheels was sent on a 353-yard trip yesterday.

"All onboard systems and scientific equipment function normally," Tass said. The communications system lasted five hours. "The successful operation of the moon vehicle during three lunar days proved its reliability and the correctness of the decisions taken by the designers," Tass said.

WEATHER

ALGONA	0	F	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Very cloudy
ANKARA	1	34	Sunny
ATHENS	11	52	Partly cloudy
BANGOR	17	63	Sunny
BELGRADE	5	41	Very cloudy
BELMONT	7	45	Rain
BIRMINGHAM	1	34	Overcast
BUDAPEST	6	43	Overcast
CALCUTTA	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	13	55	Partly cloudy
COBLENZ	15	59	Cloudy
COSTA RICA	14	57	Sunny
DUBLIN	7	45	Overcast
HAMBURG	15	59	Overcast
FRANKFURT	15	59	Partly cloudy
GENOVA	14	57	Sunny
HILVERSUM	17	63	Sunny
ISTANBUL	2	36	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Very cloudy
LONDON	15	59	Overcast
LYONS	15	59	Partly cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Sunny
MONTREAL	1	34	Overcast
MOSCOW	7	45	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Very cloudy
OSLO	14	57	Very cloudy
PARIS	15	59	Overcast
PRAGUE	3	37	Overcast
ROME	14	57	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Cloudy
SYDNEY	15	59	Very cloudy
TOKYO	15	59	Overcast
WASHINGTON	15	59	Overcast
ZURICH	15	59	Very cloudy

كل من الاطفال

\$25,000 Fines

Nixon Asks Congress Pollution Action

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—President Nixon today sent his environmental message to Congress to new programs to control air and noise pollution and land-use policy.

To implement these programs, Russell E. Train, chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, explained that 14 pieces of legislation would have to be passed.

He said that these bills would be submitted within a few days. Many of Mr. Nixon's proposals depend on streamlining the procedures that must be followed by the anti-pollution forces and on giving the Environmental Protection Agency administrator authority to act swiftly against polluters.

Wide Powers
If the new proposals are accepted, the administrator would have wide powers over all areas of pollution control.

He would be authorized to stop the sale of any pesticides in violation of federal law and to seize products already on the market. In addition, he would be empowered to restrict the use of hazardous substances (such as mercury) and to stop the sale or use of materials violating federal provisions.

Under the proposed noise abatement program, the administrator would set noise emission standards for construction and transportation equipment in interstate commerce and would also require that other products be labeled with their noise-producing characteristics to facilitate state and local noise control.

Under the new clean water legislation, the administrator would place strict limits on ocean dumping and could ban dumping of wastes dangerous to the ocean environment. In addition, discharges would be limited in virtually all American waters including ground water.

Costly Programs
While no exact figure has been put on the programs, Mr. Nixon told Congress that they would be costly, but "we must also keep in mind the greater cost of not making the programs."

He warned that his proposals would "require some adjustments by government at all levels, by our industrial and business community and by the public."

A highlight of Mr. Nixon's proposed program involves a national land use policy.

"While more land use decisions will continue to be made at the local level," he said, "we must draw upon the basic authority of state governments to deal with land use issues which spill over local jurisdictional boundaries."

He added that the states were uniquely qualified to bring about land reform. Consequently, he proposed to establish a policy to encourage states to plan for and regulate developments affecting growth and use of critical land areas.

He said \$100 million in new funds would be authorized to states in those efforts.

Mr. Nixon also singled out sulphur dioxide as the most dangerous of the air pollutants costing society "billions of dollars annually."

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NEW YORK BY NIGHT—Times Square during New York City's checkerboard blackout.

TV, Radio Hit for 2 Hours

Power Failure Blackens N.Y. 'In a Checkerboard Pattern'

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Electrical short circuits in power-generating plant last night blacked out scattered areas of Manhattan and knocked radio and television stations off the air for slightly more than two hours.

Consolidated Edison Co. said that early reports of an explosion proved unfounded. Instead, a spokesman said, transformers were tripped out of service by two successive electrical short circuits "that sounded like explosions."

Electrical power failures in two other boroughs of the city's five—the Bronx and Queens—were also reported, but the spokesman said they were unrelated to the failure at the waterside plant on Manhattan's East Side.

The cause of the short circuits was not reported. Con Ed said the power failure had affected "mid-Manhattan in a checkerboard fashion."

Loss of power at the Empire State Building knocked out transmitters of broadcasts in the metropolitan area.

Spokesmen for the television networks said network programs continued in other parts of the country. Network shows are carried to local affiliates over leased telephone wires.

The New York Telephone Co., which normally uses Con Ed power, reported that when the emergency arose the company switched to a diesel emergency power source, and service was not affected.

Power was restored to the Empire State Building.

Police today confirmed printed reports that the charges were filed on Jan. 22. The accused are Perry Rathbone, the director, and John Szarzeski, curator.

An Italian law of 1938 prohibits exporting any recognized masterpiece, old or new, in an effort to preserve Italy's rich patrimony.

The charges filed in Genoa alleged that Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Szarzeski came to this northern port city in the summer of 1969 and bought a Raphael called "Portrait of a Young Girl" from Ferruccio Bossi, a Genoa businessman. Mr. Bossi, 84, died last May.

Mr. Szarzeski is accused here with smuggling the masterpiece out of Italy. He has been traced to a London-New York flight in September, 1969, but how he left Italy is not known.

Evidence Weighed
Luigi Meloni, the investigating magistrate in Genoa, is now weighing the evidence and deciding whether to prosecute.

Authorities have said they are not so much interested in finding Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Szarzeski as they are in getting the Raphael back.

With much fanfare, the Boston Museum put the Raphael on display in September, 1969.

Last month, evidently impressed with the evidence Italian authorities have collected in the case, U.S. officials seized the picture. They have left it in the museum but have put it under guard.

The man who put together the Italian government's case against Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Szarzeski is Rodolfo Siviero, head of the Foreign Ministry section for the recovery of art works.

He had help from Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel attached to the American Embassy in Rome.

Frame Traced
Mr. Siviero, 51, tracked the expected Raphael back to Mr. Bossi through his frame.

Reading the painting's history, he noted that it had lost its frame in the late 19th century. Yet the Boston Museum claimed that the frame was the original.

More will happen until the U.S. art world, had been made by a Florence art dealer and sold to Mr. Bossi.

The hope of authorities in Italy is that American officials will rule the painting must be returned to Italy.

A reliable U.S. source here said that right now the ball is in the American court and that nothing more will happen until the U.S. attorney in Boston decides how to proceed with the case.

British Mail, Ford Strikes Deadlocked

96 Schools Closed By Fuel Shortage

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—For the 20th day, no mail was delivered in Britain, a wildcat walkout that has cost the Ford Motor Co. \$38.4 million in lost production entered its second week today and 96 London schoolchildren missed classes because of a truck drivers' dispute.

There was no sign of an end to the nationwide postal strike or the crippling labor dispute at Ford, Britain's second biggest automobile maker.

Fuel oil truck drivers, who struck last month for higher pay, went back to work during the weekend. But 96 schools still had not been able to get oil delivered for their furnaces.

Metal Strike in Finland
HELSINKI, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Finland's heavy metal industry was crippled today when 70,000 metal workers left their jobs in the nation's biggest strike since a general walkout in 1956.

The metal workers' union, with about 100,000 members, announced the strike yesterday after its members voted down a government mediation proposal suggesting a two-phase wage increase, the first effective immediately and the second from Sept. 1.

The proposal would have meant a 12.9-percent wage increase for heavy-metal workers this year.

Maneuvers Canceled
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The government decided today to cancel military maneuvers involving 20,000 reservists because of the railroad strike in Sweden.

The Defense Ministry said that the maneuvers would put further strain on the already hard-pressed transport system.

A total of 6,500 middle and high-level government employees were on strike today to press for salary increases of 20 percent or more.

Fishermen Block Ports
MARSEILLES, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Irate French fishermen blocked four Mediterranean ports with their trawlers today to protest low fish prices and insufficient government aid.

Dozens of trawlers sailed out overnight to block Marseilles, Martigues, l'Etang de Berre and St. Paul, preventing other vessels from leaving and halting all but a few arrivals.

Two French Navy tugs were sent from their base at Toulon and took up position close to the Marseilles barrier. Fishermen then appealed to colleagues in neighboring ports to sail to Marseilles to reinforce the blockade.

Calif. Graduate To Stop Giving Degrees by Mail

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (WP)—A University of California at Berkeley graduate who was selling phony university degrees from a Salome, Ariz., post office box has been forced out of business by the Consumer Fraud Division of the Arizona attorney general's office.

The man, Alvin Youngberg, 35, also has agreed to refund all the money he collected during the more than three months he operated the business.

Mr. Youngberg was arrested last week by the attorney general's office last October. Mr. Youngberg was a Berkeley graduate and former botany instructor at the University of Nebraska who was living in Calgary, Alberta, in October. North American University was nonexistent.

GI Family Evades Bomb in Ankara

ANKARA, Feb. 8 (AP)—The wife and two children of a U.S. Army sergeant stationed here narrowly escaped death or serious injury today in a terrorist bombing.

The bomb came in a gift-wrapped package to the home of Sgt. Billy G. Austin, his 9-year-old son and a 10-year-old daughter.

Mrs. Austin started unwrapping the package when she noticed something coming out of it. She put the package down and immediately fled outdoors with her two children. Seconds later the bomb went off, demolishing the Austins' kitchen.

Cannally Confirmed Without Opposition

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Senate confirmed today without opposition the nomination of John B. Cannally to be new Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Cannally, 54, will become the first Democrat in President Nixon's cabinet and will succeed David M. Kennedy, who is becoming an ambassador at large. Confirmation of Mr. Cannally, former governor of Texas, came on a voice vote at the start of the Senate session with only a few members on the floor.

Campus Fire in Calif.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Feb. 8 (AP)—A military training building at the University of California here was extensively damaged by fire Friday after a campus anti-war rally erupted into violence, officials reported.

To Meet Again Today EEC Ministers Hint Accord Is Near on Monetary Union

By James Goldborough

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8.—The Common Market's Council of Ministers was unable to agree today on the most critical parts of the plan for economic and monetary union, but the ministers indicated following the meeting that at least they had reduced their differences.

French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said following the meeting that he hoped agreement could be reached tomorrow.

Pierre Hamel, the Belgian foreign minister, said that the Six all wanted the same things, and the problem was to "find the right formula."

It seemed clear however that the right formula was going to follow the lines of the "pragmatic approach" opposed by the French.

The atmosphere of today's meeting was a marked change from that of the December meeting on economic and monetary union, when the German and French delegations clashed over what has become the perennial problem—supranationality, or the transfer of powers, from national to Six community level.

Compromise Reached
The French have systematically opposed supranationality, while the German and French delegations have accepted it in varying degrees. Today's compromise seems designed to get on with what is necessary, but above all to avoid the emotionally-charged word—supranationality.

There were two main points of agreement today, though both were worded rather vaguely. The Six agreed to work to achieve the union "within ten years." They also agreed that the necessary community institutions would be set up during this period as their needs become apparent, and that the division of responsibilities between the EEC and the individual nations could be altered if the need becomes apparent.

On this second point the French showed that they were willing to compromise, for they had been opposing the creation of new institutions.

What the Six could not agree on was a more precise definition of the stages of the union and how the new powers would be divided.

Relief in Muddling Through
The Werner report on economic and monetary union, which is still the basic framework for the plan, calls for three distinct phases moving from a loose union in 1973 to a final union in 1980 in which the important monetary, fiscal, and budgetary decisions would be taken at the community level. France has opposed a rigid definition at the beginning hoping in English style to "muddle through" along the way.

West Germany, worried over losing its wealth through economic policies of its partners over which West Germany has no control, has called for a rigid definition of phases and powers from the beginning.

The Six were unable to agree today on the transition steps leading out of the "consultation" first phase and into the second phase, the phase in which the transfer of powers from national to EEC level begins. Neither could they agree on how much increased powers should be given to the European Parliament, which theoretically will be responsible for the new economic and monetary institutions. The French are opposed to

Bonn Lifts 1-Day Airfreight Ban, Checks Cargoes

BONN, Feb. 8 (AP)—The West German government today lifted a one-day ban on air mail and airfreight but continued spot security checks on cargo moving in and out of the country by air.

The ban was imposed yesterday because of a terrorist threat against air traffic.

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers, who announced the lifting of the restriction and the continued spot checks, would not give any details of the threat. But he declined to rule out the Middle East conflict as the source of the threat.

Arabs Deny Seize Charge
BEIRUT, Feb. 8 (AP)—A spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine today described as "baseless" a hijack scare that led to the alerting of airports in Western Europe and the Middle East over the weekend.

The spokesman denied reports that the PFLP had sent agents to West Europe to sabotage civil aviation and undermine the newly extended Mideast cease-fire.

Russians Disavow Accusation Brandt Reneged on Promise

BONN, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Russian Embassy today disavowed a Soviet diplomat's statement that German Chancellor Willy Brandt had reneged on promises to Moscow to negotiate a Berlin settlement with the Communist regime of East Germany.

Willy Brandt, diplomatic correspondent for the Hearst newspapers, reported the allegations in two interviews with what he described as authoritative Soviet sources in Washington.

German newspapers, which have made Mr. Wallach's reports and the ensuing controversy in this country their main story for the last five days, speculated that Mr. Wallach's source was either Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, or his deputy.

The Wallach reports were seized upon by the Christian Democratic opposition as support for their charges that Mr. Brandt, a Social Democrat, gave the Russians more concessions than he signed a non-aggression pact with them last year than he is willing to admit now.

This afternoon the Russian Embassy in Bonn made its first comment on the matter, and it was to disown the Russians Mr. Wallach said were his source.

"The press department of the Soviet Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany has been instructed to make the following statement," the communiqué said. "In connection with press reports about an interview with a Soviet diplomat by a correspondent of the Hearst newspaper group . . . The embassy is instructed to declare that the Soviet diplomat or other official person, either in Washington or elsewhere, has given such an interview. The press reports (quoting the Wallach interviews) mirror only the views and aims of their authors."

Canada Jobless Level 6.9%, Highest in Industrial Nations

TORONTO, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Unemployment in Canada has reached its highest level since 1960 and has been declared the federal government's No. 1 priority.

Latest official figures show that there are 538,000 Canadians out of work in a labor force of some 7,800,000 or 6.9 percent jobless, the highest proportion in the industrialized world.

Many of the unemployed are fully qualified in trades and professions and the situation has led to bitter criticism both of government anti-inflation measures and its programs for helping the jobless.

Because of the hard winter climate here, winter unemployment is generally high. Pessimists believe the unemployment figure could increase by a further 200,000 before spring.

The opposition Conservative party has concentrated most of its energies on publishing the problem. It charges Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal government with incompetent handling of the economy in the face of inflationary pressures.

The government is being urged to inject immediately into the economy the sum of \$500 million which it says it has earmarked for creating job opportunities and industrial retraining programs.

Swiss Parties See No Change Likely When Women Vote

BERN, Feb. 8 (AP)—Leaders of all major Swiss parties predicted today that yesterday's referendum, which gave women the right to vote on federal matters, will leave untouched the traditional middle-of-the-road pattern of national politics.

Although the outcome more than doubled the number of eligible voters, party representatives agreed that the referendum result was not likely to produce any changes. Only a spokesman of the Communist party said that he expected a slight, although temporary, shift to the right.

All parties have already said that they will present women candidates in the election of the 300-member National Council (lower house of parliament) which will be held in late October.

Most Swiss newspapers welcomed the outcome. The Geneva evening newspaper Tribune de Geneve commented that the referendum ended a situation which was "unjust and became untenable or absurd."

Tribune de Lausanne, another newspaper in French-speaking Switzerland, warned that a tough fight was still ahead for the women in trying to obtain equal pay for equal work and to do away with remaining legal discriminations.

For example, the husband has the right to decide where he and his wife will reside. Of all income, although jointly earned, two-thirds becomes the husband's property.

Criticism Leads White House to Shift Paintings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—After many critical calls, the White House said yesterday that a painting of naturalist James Audubon holding a rifle will be removed from the Green Room when the official portrait of President John F. Kennedy is permanently hung there.

Originally, the Audubon portrait was to have remained in the Green Room, with the Kennedy portrait hanging below it. Painted by New York artist Aaron Shikler, the Kennedy portrait would have replaced a Monet landscape given to the White House by the Kennedy family in memory of the President, who was slain by rifle fire.

The White House said yesterday that both the Monet and the Audubon portrait, painted by John Syme, will be moved to another room to make way for the Kennedy portrait, which is larger than either.

Illegal Export of Raphael Laid Formally to Boston Museum

GENOVA, Feb. 8 (AP)—Italian authorities have charged the director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and his chief curator with illegally exporting to America a painting by Raphael sold to them here for a reported \$1.4 million.

Police today confirmed printed reports that the charges were filed on Jan. 22. The accused are Perry Rathbone, the director, and John Szarzeski, curator.

An Italian law of 1938 prohibits exporting any recognized masterpiece, old or new, in an effort to preserve Italy's rich patrimony.

The charges filed in Genoa alleged that Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Szarzeski came to this northern port city in the summer of 1969 and bought a Raphael called "Portrait of a Young Girl" from Ferruccio Bossi, a Genoa businessman. Mr. Bossi, 84, died last May.

Mr. Szarzeski is accused here with smuggling the masterpiece out of Italy. He has been traced to a London-New York flight in September, 1969, but how he left Italy is not known.

Evidence Weighed
Luigi Meloni, the investigating magistrate in Genoa, is now weighing the evidence and deciding whether to prosecute.

Authorities have said they are not so much interested in finding Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Szarzeski as they are in getting the Raphael back.

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A reliable U.S. source here said that right now the ball is in the American court and that nothing more will happen until the U.S. attorney in Boston decides how to proceed with the case.

No Rabbit Stew, Thieves Warned

CAEN, France, Feb. 8 (AP)—The university here warned tonight that a group of rabbits stolen from a laboratory last night were being infected with cancer.

It would be dangerous to eat them, the university said. The university said the animals were "in the process of cancerization through toxic substances."

Big-4 Envoys See No Gain Over Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Big-Four ambassadors held the 14th meeting on Berlin today. They failed to break their deadlock. Western diplomatic sources said that they had hope that an agreement eventually would be reached.

"There was no breakthrough today but we think there is a prospect of an agreement in the future," a Western source said.

At the beginning of the meeting the Western ambassadors pressed the East German harassment of Berlin traffic from Jan. 27, Feb. 1, the Western sources said.

The East Germans interferred with the traffic in retaliation for West German political activities here.

Meet in U.S. Sector
The Western allied ambassadors to West Germany and the Soviet Ambassador to East Germany met for two hours and 45 minutes in the former Allied Control Authority Building in the American sector in an attempt to reach an agreement to lessen tension here.

A communiqué said that the meeting was "businesslike" and that the ambassadors would meet again on Feb. 18.

They agreed that, as usual, Big-Four experts would meet to prepare the next meeting.

In line with the four-power decision to keep details of the meeting secret, the communiqué gave no details of today's meeting.

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Disease Peril Is Combated At Tuscania

Saragat, Colombo Visit Quake Scene; Toll at 20

TUSCANIA, Italy, Feb. 8 (AP).—The Italian government urgently dispatched health experts and medicine to Tuscania today to guard against outbreaks of disease following the earthquake that ruined the historic hill town.

Rescue squads extracted the bodies of a young boy and an elderly man from the rubble, bringing the death toll from Saturday night's tremors to 20.

A government official estimated damage to the city's monuments, churches and museums at a minimum of half a billion lire (\$800,000) and said the cost of restoring what is repairable could go much higher.

President Giuseppe Saragat and Premier Indulio Colombo toured the debris-strewn medieval quarter and visited some of the 139 injured persons in hospitals.

Men and women among the 4,000 homeless survivors fell on their knees begging for aid. Mr. Saragat promised the state would help them, and Mr. Colombo vowed that "regardless of cost" the authorities will repair damaged buildings and replace the destroyed ones with new structures outside the center.

Health Minister Luigi Mariotti sent three health inspectors to the city along with a special team of chemists, bacteriologists and engineers to study the damaged water system and "ensure the furnishing of potable water to the population."

The ministry said that the hygienic and sanitary situation was "believed under control and does not give reason, at present, for worry."

But at the same time the ministry ordered the immediate dispatch of antibiotics, sulpha, gamma globulin, anti-typus vaccine, blood plasma and other drugs for the injured.

Art officials arrived from Rome to inspect the damage to Etruscan archaeological sites and artifacts and to historic buildings.

The most serious damage was to famous Romanesque churches and basilicas like St. Mary Major and St. Peter's. These and other churches had undergone restoration in recent years. They drew many tourists.

Party Congress Of Poland Likely To Meet in a Year

WARSAW, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The first indication of when the sixth Communist party congress will meet in the wake of the December riots was given today when a Polish official said the session will probably be held a year from now.

He made the comment at a news conference that followed a two-day meeting of the Central Committee that seemed to complete a purge of high party officials, and there were indications that many other changes are likely.

The spokesman said that no date was set for the congress, but that it is likely to take place "at the break of 1971-72, and maybe a bit later."

He said that there would be many changes in delegates, but that this could be expected after the recent political crisis.

He also indicated that some major party assignments may be deferred until the congress meets, including replacements for two Politburo members, Boleslaw Koculik and Ignacy Loga-Sorochak, who were ousted during the Central Committee meeting.

U.S. Radio in Berlin Marks 25th Year

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The American-sponsored radio RIAS, which broadcasts from West Berlin, yesterday celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation.

President Nixon sent a message of greeting, describing the station as a unique institution and praising its role in the city of Berlin.

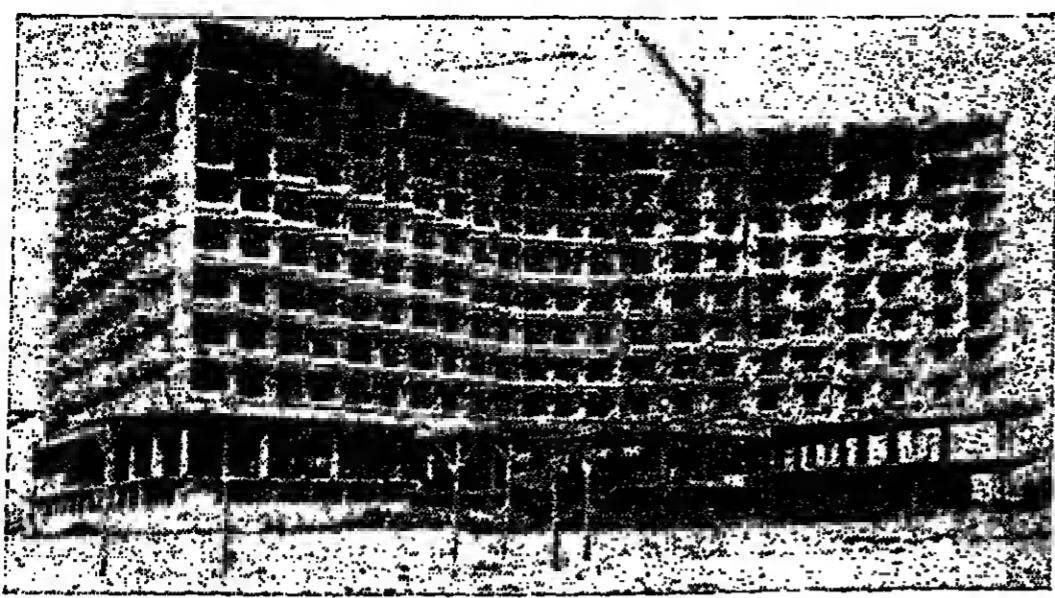
RIAS—Radio in the American Sector—was set up in 1946 as part of the American effort to counter Communist propaganda. Many of its programs are geared to the East German audience.

MAXI MINK COAT MARIE-MARTINE

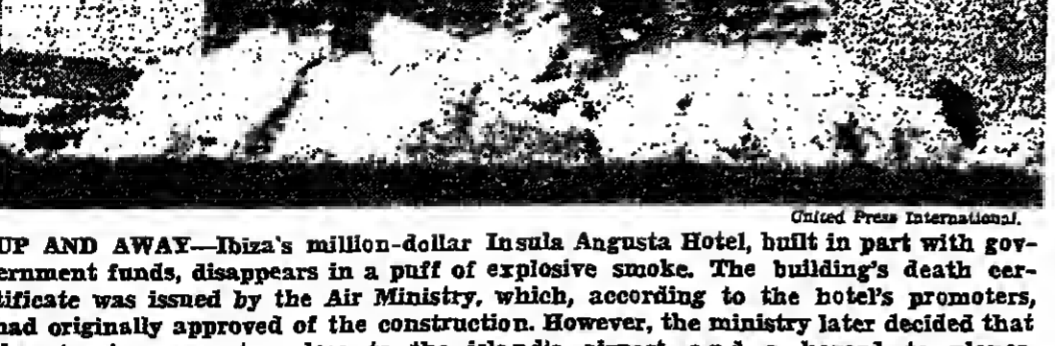
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UP AND AWAY—Ibiza's million-dollar Insula Angusta Hotel, built in part with government funds, disappears in a puff of explosive smoke. The building's death certificate was issued by the Air Ministry, which, according to the hotel's promoters, had originally approved of the construction. However, the ministry later decided that the structure was too close to the island's airport and a hazard to planes.



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Arrested in Reggio Calabria Neo-Fascist Aide, Shipowner Among 5 Held in Italian Riots

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One of those arrested was the local Italian Social Movement party secretary, Adolfo Balestreri. A short time later, police announced the arrest of shipowner Amedeo Matacena in Reggio on charges of inciting to riot.

Last week, before the bomb attack, police arrested one of Italy's richest coffee merchants and three others on other charges stemming from the Calabrian riots.

Today's arrests occurred as the victim of the bombing, Giuseppe Matarasci, a fisher, four, was buried in Catanzaro. Police threw up roadblocks to check all persons entering the town.

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Betty Friedan's Ex-Husband Speaks Out

By York MacPherson

NEW YORK (WP)—Carl and Betty Friedan were married for 20 years and have the scars to prove it.

There is an oversized and scuffed knuckle on Friedan's left ring finger which got that way from stopping a mirror thrown by Betty. And Friedan once threw a sugar bowl at her. Friends set through public as well as private fights.

Life with the mother superior of the women's liberation movement and her husband was, as they say in Hollywood, stormy. Breaking a silence he has maintained since their divorce almost two years ago, Friedan blasts out his bitterness about "Life With Betty."

"Betty? She hates men," said Friedan. "Let's face it, they do—all these activists in the women's lib movement. My thesis is, treat them as equals, but, by God, never marry them."

Well, it's round two, and now Friedan is punching.

"I think there's something wrong with a guy who marries this activist type of woman," said Friedan, who freely puns himself in the "newspaper" category at the time of his first marriage. "A strong man cannot stay married to one. It takes a very placid, weak, may be effeminate man to survive with the husband-wife roles reversed—at least the roles we know in our society."

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Friedan also scoffs at the idea that women's libbers want to free man, "the fellow victim," from such inequities as alimony.

"All those activists, when the chips are down, their principles go right out of the window. Do you know where Betty was at the time of last summer's women's strike she organized? Down at court trying to triple her child support. She took advantage of every law that protects her as a woman in New York State."

The Friedmans have three children: Daniel, 22; Jonathan, 19; and Emily, 14. "People wonder how our kids came out so well. They're sensational kids. I think one of the things, as I look back, was we always approved of them. And I was father and mother to them more than once."

New Wife

"Now, I'm delighted with my wife, Norma—and I'm encouraging her to have more of a career in modeling. She's charming and loving. She makes chicken soup, and that's love. She shines my shoes sometimes—but I guess you'd better not put that in my image of a wife is certainly not one who never cooks, never stays home. Betty never washed 106 dishes during 30 years of marriage. This doesn't mean Norma's some nobby-pammy, but she's no intellectual, thank God."

But then, Betty wasn't all that intellectual. She used to be "and Vietnam, but for Christ's sake she didn't even know where Vietnam was for three years."

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Extremists Aim at Jews In Argentina

By David F. Belnap

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 8.—A rash of urban terrorism in Argentina during the last year included an average of more than one assault a month against Jewish premises, most of them public institutions such as schools, social and cultural centers.

The Federation of Argentine Israelite Associations, which keeps careful track of cases of anti-Semitic activity, reported 14 separate incidents of attacks, mostly bombings, during the 12 months beginning February, 1970.

These included the most serious single assault against a local Jewish establishment in memory here, the explosion of a sophisticated bomb at the headquarters of the Jewish Community Center in La Plata, capital city of Buenos Aires Province.

Two Minor Injuries

The La Plata bombing last May caused \$30,000 damage to the Jewish headquarters and lesser harm to neighboring structures, including broken windows as far as a block away. The wife of the building porter and a relative suffered minor cuts.

Except for two cases, all of the other bombings involved the flinging of tar bombs against such establishments as the Jewish Community Center in this capital, the offices of a Jewish daily newspaper and the headquarters here of Eyal Brill.

The exceptions were a noise bomb set off in the doorway of the headquarters of the Argentine Council of Jewish Women and a bomb placed at the gate leading to the garden of a Jewish school in suburban Ramos Mejia. The latter was the most recent attack, occurring on Dec. 12.

Federation officials attribute the physical assaults of the last year to rightist extremists, including remnants of a neo-Nazi terrorist outfit called the Tacara Nationalist Movement, which was responsible for the most critical outbreak of anti-Semitic activity in history here in the early 1960s.

Tacara later split into leftist and rightist factions, and elements of the rightist splinter, calling itself the Nationalist Restoration Guard, are still active. Leftists signed by the group were found at the scene of several of the tar bombings.

Blasts in Athens Damage U.S. Cars

ATHENS, Feb. 8 (AP)—A new wave of explosions swept surrounding suburbs here early today damaging two cars belonging to members of the American military mission and one to an Australian diplomat.

An American Embassy spokesman said that the bombs, of low intensity, damaged cars belonging to a Marine major and an Air Force lieutenant colonel. The Australian car was presumed to have been mistaken for an American one.

Egypt Says Israel Piles Sand in Canal

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Egypt charges that Israeli troops have been "heaping sand dunes into the Suez Canal." According to the official news agency, this operation began Saturday night on the canal's east bank and the "traces have been blotted out."

The agency termed this "proof that Israel wants to hamper the clearing operation of the blocked waterway and its eventual reopening to navigation." Egypt pledged Thursday to reopen the canal if the Israelis carried out a "partial withdrawal" from the canal's east bank.

School Going to U.S.

BONN, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will fly to the United States Monday for talks with government leaders, his office announced today. He will spend two days in Washington and two days in New York.

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A Children's Drugstore Is Opening in Paris

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Kiddy-Drug opens this week on the Rue du Colisée, just off the Champs-Élysées. It is what is now a familiar setting in Paris, the under-ten crowd can choose toys, gadgets and books in a Lilliputian scaled "drugstore" where the ceiling is plastered with giant posters, the air filled with recorded music and the bar dispenses Coca-Cola and fruit juices.

Jean-Pierre Solmand installed Kiddy-Drug in his former clothing shop for small boys, O'Kane's, in order to "create an environment where his customers would feel at home in a world just like that of Daddy and Mummy." A lot of children regard wardrobe shopping with as much relief as a trip to the dentist. A visit to "a drug," as the French say, promises to be as much fun as an old-fashioned outing to the circus.

Mr. Solmand, 34, says "there are three persons who count in my life: Benjamin Spock, Jérôme, and Sandrine." Four and a half years ago, when his son Jérôme was 2, Solmand looked at his own jazy clothes and decided, "I was dressed like Jérôme's son, and there was Jérôme dressed like an undertaker."

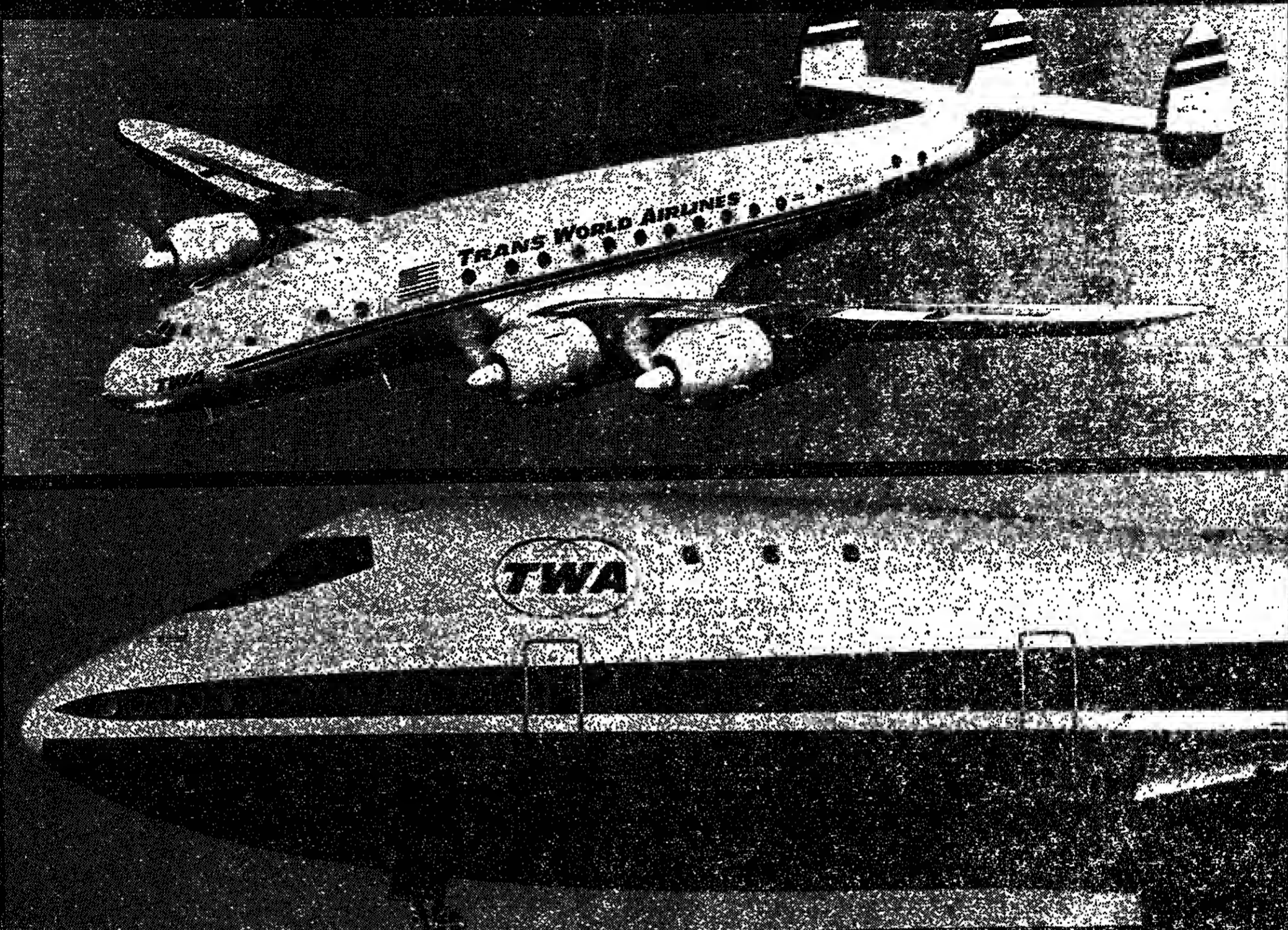
He decided then and there to design clothes for French children that would be as contemporary as what their parents were wearing. Jérôme, now 6, and Sandrine, 5, are his guinea pigs.

The common sense of Dr. Spock kept him straight on his child psychology, he said. Solmand is a fan of silhouetted, sturdy cotton fabrics which can be sponged, bright, primary colors and gold knickers for small boys. Whereas long trousers often end up at mid-calf within a few months, gold knickers, he observed, "have plenty of future in their bags."

Celebrated parents of O'Keane's customers include Jean Seberg and Ronald Gary, Johnny Halliday and Sylvie Vartan, Sacha Distel, Adamo, Bernard and Annette Buffet. "I have all the children of Yédim," added Mr. Solmand, citing mothers Annette Stroyberg, Catherine Denève and Jane Fonda.

N.Y. Entertainment: Berrigan's 'Catonsville Nine'

TWA: the first airline to fly a scheduled service from Paris to New York.



Midnight, February 6th, a quarter of a century ago.

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lifts off the ground, rises miraculously above the gleaming city, and, in a gesture of friendship, dips its wings to the Eiffel Tower, that earlier, but earthbound, symbol of man's attempt to reach the sky.

The Connie's top speed is 300 mph. Lapsed time to New York, 21 hours and 5 minutes.

Then it was "the most luxurious airliner in the skies."

It is almost certain that no one on board could have envisaged the same trip today in the luxury of a Boeing 747, viewing a colour film* after eating a steak cooked to order.

Then arriving at TWA's ultramodern terminal in New York—with its hydraulic walkways, convenient customs facilities, and moving sidewalks.

Ask any travel agent.

*TWA regulations require that a nominal charge is made for this.

One of the things that keeps TWA one step ahead.

Into Laos

South Vietnamese troops have entered Laos, and the curtain has gone up on another act of the Indochinese tragedy. The incursion followed an overture full of a strange mixture of trumpeting and muted sounds that has few parallels in military history; one of its manifestations was a protest by newsmen in Saigon which would seem to indicate that the role of the press has vastly changed since the first correspondents were grudgingly allowed to mail their dispatches from a battleground. But this last phenomenon is, after all, one-sided; there have been no notable protests to Hanoi, or the Viet Cong, or the Pathet Lao about their reluctance to give full details concerning their operations.

This one-sidedness is, in fact, characteristic of much of the discussion attending the move into Laos. American public figures are, quite naturally, primarily concerned with the American role in the attack on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. But the trail itself has long been taken for granted, like the presence of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in "neutral" Cambodia, until Cambodia became less neutral. This is unfortunate, because the trail, and the whole situation in Laos, are evidence of a complexity in Indochinese affairs that has to be taken into account.

Laos had a civil war, in which many of the same assumptions that govern so much of American opinion about South Vietnam were taken as basic. That is to say, a royalist government receiving American support was challenged by a mixture of neutralist and Communist forces—with tacit, but effective, aid from North Vietnam. A political "set-

tlement" was reached, which it was generally (on the American side, resignedly) believed would mean "popular front" control of Laos. But, like their predecessors in Eastern Europe, the neutralists in the government discovered that the Pathet Lao were uneasy bedfellows in politics, and that the North Vietnamese, like the Russians, had no intention of leaving. So the war broke out again—and the North Vietnamese supply line into South Vietnam continued to run through southeastern Laos.

In other words, a political "settlement" proved unworkable with the Communists in Laos, and Hanoi continued to use Laotian territory as its own, compounding its abuse of frontiers by refusing to discuss the subject or admit the fact. Moreover, there is no reason to believe, after Cambodia and Laos, that the Communists are the sole repositories of nationalist sentiment in Indochina, or the Americans the only aliens feared in that region.

This does not affect the argument that it is not the duty, nor in the interest, of the United States to attempt to correct, at great cost in human lives, money and political divisions, the deep-rooted ills of this corner of the world. It does suggest that those ills are not so unilateral as critics of American intervention often proclaim; that Hanoi is not necessarily the home of all the virtues, and Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane the seats of parasitic corruption. Hanoi is not in the business of exporting freedom and national independence to its neighbors. It is shipping out war.

Lunar Adventure

It was a stroke of genius for Alan Shepard to give his "golf" demonstration just before the end of his second day on the lunar surface. The incident provided a moment of playful intellectual and emotional contact between the astronauts and millions here on earth to whom the space program's scientific and technical content are largely alien.

For sheer drama, however, nothing in the high adventure of the *Apollo* crew compared to the moment when the two astronauts found themselves lost on the trek to the rim of Cone Crater. Some estimates have it that they were then less than a long city block from their goal. Yet on that eerie, literally unearthly lunar landscape with its deceptive shadows and incredibly tortured topography, the only two men on the moon could not find their way.

Across a quarter of a million miles of space void came the words of their charged debate at one key point. The older astronaut, Shepard, argued for prudence and a turn

back toward the lunar module, while his young colleague, Ed Mitchell, urged, "Let's give it a whirl. Gee whiz, we can't stop without looking into Cone Crater." Houston finally ruled in favor of prudence but for a few minutes an argument reminiscent of that between the generations here on earth took place on the moon.

For some, no doubt, the most exciting feature of the day-and-a-half stay on the moon was the high precision of the most important maneuvers. Thus the landing in the rugged Fra Mauro region had been regarded earlier as the supreme test of lunar navigation. In the event *Antares* landed less than 100 feet from the exact point chosen many months earlier, and after a lift-off with a speed never before known, showing up in the television picture to prepare for docking just when it should have. It is hard to find superlatives adequate to praise the performance of all those who helped make possible this extraordinary precision.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Setback for the OAS

The effort by foreign ministers in Washington last week to devise effective action against political kidnapping in the Americas was a disaster. It produced a walkout, further polarization among countries of this hemisphere and a spate of Yankee-baiting. It raised fresh doubts about the capacity of the Organization of American States to deal with any major problem.

The meeting finally adopted a diluted convention that would deny asylum and provide for the extradition of kidnapers of diplomats. But the convention got only 13 votes, one more than required for adoption. Chile voted against even this mild document on the ground that it would infringe on sovereignty. The left-leaning governments of Peru and Bolivia abstained.

Six other countries with right-wing governments, which had walked out earlier because they wanted a more pervasive convention covering all kinds of terrorism, boycotted the vote. Among them were the two South American giants, Brazil and

Argentina, both under army-dominated regimes, both with guerrilla problems.

By an unprecedented 22-to-9 vote, the ministers decided to take time out from debate on kidnapping to hear Ecuador's charge that the United States has violated the OAS charter by suspending arms sales in a dispute over fishing rights. Ecuador subsequently agreed to resume negotiations on the fishing issue, which is what Washington had proposed all along, though Quito also demanded recall of the American military mission there.

So rather than producing a convention that could be a model for regional action outside the Americas, as some diplomats had hoped, the ministers adopted an instrument that is unlikely to make a dent on the kidnapping problem even if it is ratified by enough countries to come into effect. Evidence that the Organization of American States cannot act effectively on this program may even encourage the terrorists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Heath and South Africa

The upshot of (the British government's) white paper on the Simonstown agreements is that Britain is obliged to sell 11 anti-submarine helicopters to the South African Navy and nothing more.

Mr. Heath need go no further. Throughout the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference he argued repeatedly that Britain had a legal obligation to sell weapons to South Africa. That and the naval threat to the sea routes were his main justification for taking on a third of the world.

The Commonwealth would have been

spared much discomfort if its leaders had known that the cause of all their passion was less than half a squadron.

Paragraph four of enclosure one of the agreement for the transfer of the Simonstown naval base says, in effect, that there will be no apartheid on the base. The South African government agreed to it on June 30, 1965, and has since gone back on its word. If Mr. Heath, who truly hates apartheid, wants to be consistent as well as bold, he ought to supply the helicopters only if Mr. Vorster abolishes apartheid in at least one small part of his unhappy country.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 9, 1896
ST. AUGUSTINE—President Cleveland's first Congressional Message will ask for the immediate passage of the Knox resolution ending the war in Germany and Austria, it is learned here. Further, it is said that, as soon as the peace legislation is passed, he will undertake to negotiate a Commercial Treaty with Germany which may include some of the matters covered by the Treaty of Versailles.

Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1921
MADRID—An avalanche of extraordinary size exploded over this city this morning, producing a detonation like a formidable clap of thunder. When the phenomenon occurred the sky was clear and the sun was shining brightly. In the city, and especially in the markets, there was an indescribable panic. Many people fainted and those who were superstitious believed that a punishment was coming from heaven.



'Privacy Is Becoming a Rare Commodity These Days.'

Pride and Prejudice

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Judging by the press, Britain's current best ideal is a 45-year-old Malayan railway porter.

His name is Yahya Bahari, and he got here by bicycle. He rode it westward from Malaya in 1959, across Asia, the Middle East and Europe to England. He is 5 feet 5 inches tall, and he cannot weigh much over 110 pounds.

Bahari entered history the other day when a railway passenger at a London suburban station, Beckenham Hill, dropped an empty cigarette package on the platform as he walked toward the exit. Bahari saw.

"Pick it up," he shouted. The man kept walking. "Pick it up." Still no reply. Bahari reached into a cupboard and pulled out a small sickle that he uses to trim the grass around the station. He advanced toward the passenger, waving the sickle overhead.

The passenger retreated. Bahari locked the station door. Five minutes later he returned, let the passenger out, picked up the cigarette package himself and put it in the waste bin. The passenger went to the police.

Bahari was charged with possessing an offensive weapon—the sickle. A magistrate found him guilty but let him off on a year's probation after hearing about his work at the Beckenham Hill station.

"I like my station to be clean," Bahari said. "A clean railway means happy passengers, and I like people to be happy."

On his pay of \$32.90 a week he bought potted plants for the waiting room. He hand-lettered a large timetable, easier to read than British Rail's official version, and posted it on the wall. He polished and swept. He kept a fire going in the waiting room.

He also raised money for charity by installing a swear box into which passengers dropped coins when they swore at late trains. He raised more by collecting silver paper, and he contributed \$2.40 a week of his own. He sent Christmas cards to the regular commuters.

After the trial and conviction, British Rail sent Bahari to the station of purgatory—Blackfriars Station, a grimy old hulk on the Thames near Fleet Street in downtown London. "There is no land for growing flowers," Bahari said. "There are no birds that I can feed. There is no happiness coming through here."

But in his cell Bahari found himself a public hero. The *Daily Mirror*, the tabloid that considers itself the voice of the proletariat, proclaimed in an editorial: "Let him go back to the station of which he was so proud." The right-wing *Daily Mail* said, "He has a lot to teach us... If roses are blooming on Beckenham Hill, every factory and office in this nation of gardeners ought to be able to afford a daisy or two." In the *Listener*, the

BBC's intellectual weekly magazine, he was called "Hero of the Week." Commenters at Beckenham Hill got up a petition to British Rail to send him back. "The station just won't seem the same," said one of them. Father Brian Stevenson, a Roman Catholic priest, in a few days, more than 1,000 people signed the petition.

Why? What was it about Bahari that caught the public imagination?

A week earlier he would have been, to most Englishmen, just another of the Asian and West Indian immigrants characterized as "colored"—the men and women who barely enter one's consciousness as bus conductors. No one knows how many voters agree with Enoch Powell that the black and tan population is a menace to English life, but it is enough of an issue so that the Conservative government is about to bring in an even more restrictive immigration law. A future Bahari will have no chance whatever to bicycle into Britain.

There was a poignancy about this Malayan that may help to explain his appeal. He loved England and had devoted immense effort to getting there. There he was, a lover of flowers and open fires, an eccentric, a collector of money and scraps for charity, obsessed with cleanliness. The old colonial officer would have recognized him instantly as a native trying to be more English than the English and not ever being really accepted.

But to suggest that Bahari touched the old colonial guilt of Englishmen is probably too sophisticated an explanation. It must have been a simple thing that made him a hero: his pride in himself and his work.

To care about doing something well, to care without resentment of status or income, is an old-fashioned attitude that some reformers would dismiss as subservient. But it is also a growing element among the young critics of our competitive commercial society. For a brief moment Bahari gave us the pleasure of nostalgia—or of hope.

There's a Long, Long Trail

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Anyone with on-the-spot knowledge of the long cherished aspirations of the allied high commands in Saigon can figure out the cause of all the recent commotion. If all goes well, the South Vietnamese are going to do what the Americans and South Vietnamese ought to have done four years and more ago.

In other words, South Vietnamese troops are going to try to cut the Laos trails near their point of origin, in the area of mountains and deep valleys across the Laos border from the Eke Sanh Plateau. An air bridgehead will obviously have to be established inside eastern Laos, to insure supply and local air support. This will also be needed as an anchor position, from which to conduct operations against the Laos trails themselves.

The American role will be precisely what it has been in Cambodia since our ground troops withdrew from the sanctuaries. In other words, primarily because we have not given the South Vietnamese enough "assets" of their own, U.S. tactical aircraft, some helicopters, and probably some transport aircraft, will be used to support the South Vietnamese forces on the ground.

If this is what in fact has been under preparation, it speaks volumes about the cool courage of President Nixon. To begin with, there is always an inherent risk in any such military operation. In recent months, to be sure, the North Vietnamese have regularly run away, or have been heavily defeated, whenever the South Vietnamese forces have taken the offensive. Yet the risk is still there, and it is real.

leathe being proved wrong by U.S. success in Southeast Asia.

The President's decision has been a lonely one, then. If we had given the South Vietnamese enough "assets," they could have done the job entirely on their own. But we failed to do so, so the President has had to decide.

As to the stakes in the game, they can only be described as beyond exact calculation. If the operation has been correctly described, in fact, and above all, if the operation succeeds, the effect on Hanoi's policy and war-making potential can very easily be decisive.

The reasons for this should be obvious to anyone but some U.S. senators and the members of their cliques. Last spring, please remember, the President's brilliant Cambodian gamble cut Hanoi's seaborne supply line, through Sihanoukville, which had long nourished all the enemy forces in the lower two-thirds of South Vietnam.

Now the obvious intent is to cut the other remaining supply line, from North Vietnam down over the Laos trails, and furthermore, to keep this line permanently cut. If this is done, the disaster for Hanoi can be measured by the frenzied efforts Hanoi has been making to build up and to expand the Laos trails' carrying capacity, ever since the Cambodian supply line was lost.

Supply Doubled
In January, for instance, Hanoi moved 8,000 tons of supplies into the Laos trail-pipeline. This was exactly twice the comparable supply movement of January a year ago. This year's manpower movement down the Laos trails is estimated at 50,000 North Vietnamese troops of various types. And this, again, is twice the manpower movement of last year.

The result has been a very large concentration of North Vietnamese in southern Laos and Cambodia. Every one of them is dependent for survival on the Laos trails. The enemy's four divisions in Cambodia find food enough in the rich countryside, but they cannot really

survive as military units without supplies and replacements.

The 70,000-plus North Vietnamese soldiers, engineering troops and trail-maintaining coolies in southern Laos, even need truckloads in food for survival. That is why 60 percent of January's 8,000-ton supply movement consisted of truckloads of rice.

In sum, somewhere between 120,000 and 150,000 North Vietnamese are now threatened with the loss of their unique and irreplaceable lifeline. Every one of them is an invader and occupier. Every one of them is where he is today in flagrant violation of Hanoi's most solemn treaty obligations. If those simple facts had been properly responded to four years ago, the war would have been over long since.

In the wake of the first stunning shock, the news was to be heard everywhere, from newspaper editorial writers, politicians, commentators, passers-by. It was the effect that *Rolls-Royce* symbolized everything that we had come to think of as typical of British industry. The most horrible thing about that claim is that it now seems to have been true.

Bernard Levin From London:

The death-warrant of Rolls-Royce was signed in March, 1968, in the bottom right-hand corner of the last page of a contract with Lockheed. And, in contrast to the usual procedure... this one was signed by the victim.

LONDON.—There is an ancient Jewish joke about two businessmen who meet for the first time in many years. "And what are you doing now?" asks one. "Well," says his friend, "I make pencil-sharpeners and sell them at ten cents each." "Ten cents?" says the first man, "that must cut profit margins pretty fine." "Very" replies the second. "As a matter of fact I lose half a cent on every one I sell." "But if you lose half a cent on every one you sell," asks his bewildered friend, "how do you stay in business?" "Easy," comes the answer, "I sell millions."

It is a week for recalling that story. For if the flaw in the reasoning displayed by the manufacturer of ten-cent pencil-sharpeners is easy to spot, how come the same flaw, on a rather bigger scale, was missed by the people in charge of Rolls-Royce, which went bankrupt last week of this month? The crash heard on the British industrial or financial scene for something like half a century?

Because that is what it amounts to. When the last ounce of fun has been extracted from the sight of a Conservative government announcing, with faces not so much red as positively magenta, that they were nationalizing one of Britain's most famous firms, after a political lifetime spent denouncing the Socialist case for nationalization as inefficient, wasteful, doctrinaire and unjustifiable, that is what it amounts to—each of the airplane engines to be supplied by Rolls-Royce to Lockheed for the *TriStar* jet would produce for Rolls-Royce the sum of \$450,000. Unfortunately, each of the latter engines would cost \$1,100,000 to make. Maybe the company thought that if they sold enough they could show a profit on such figures.

Same Grim Story
Wherever you look at the debacle, the figures tell the same grim story. The contract with Lockheed was signed in March, 1968. At that time, Rolls-Royce estimated the development costs of the proposed new engine at about \$150,000,000. When the crash came last week, they had already spent three times that amount and the end was not yet in sight. Or put it another way: Rolls-Royce committed themselves to producing an engine twice as expensive as any they had ever made before half the time they had ever taken.

It couldn't be done. But the truth, just now coming to light, is

That what we are to conclude? That Rolls-Royce was run by people who did not have the smallest grain of business efficiency? Yes; that is exactly what, with sadness and anger, the British people are right now concluding. The engineering skill that took Rolls-Royce to the topmost summit of prestige was accompanied by managerial incompetence that pushed the company off that summit and down the mountainside.

It is yet another chapter in the story I have had to tell so often, in this column, in the past few years: the story of the suffocating complacency, obstinacy and sheer inability to tell what time of day it is, that rots British industry as a fish rots from the head down. We are at present going through a very bad period of industrial trouble, with a new major strike breaking out, at sometimes seems every day. But if management so often sets the employees such examples of incapacity as Rolls-Royce has just produced, is it any wonder that confidence in their industries is lacking in the labor force, and that the workers conclude the would be best advised to grab what they can while they can get it? I am writing this four days after the crash. So far, I have seen not one public word of apology from the people who ran Rolls-Royce into the ground—not a word of apology to the workers who are going to lose their jobs, to the retired employees or their widows—whom they brought down. Rolls-Royce shares and will now be lost to the nation that took justifiable pride in the ancient name of Rolls-Royce, to the government which only last November gave them \$150,000,000 of public money to shore them up, no, not even to Lockheed has any public regret been expressed.

The Conclusion?
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EC Bankers at 'Hot Line' for Fast Link of Larger Plan Synchronize Policy

Feb. 8 (NYT).—Euro-Common Market central banks are setting up a "hot line" for fast communication, of the effort to coordinate policies and eventually to have a common currency.

The new hot line will link the 20 central banks at two the foreign-exchange desks and the offices of the central banks.

The government of exchange dealer in the central bank, for instance, able to signal his counterparty in the Netherlands, France, Germany and Italy to join in conversations over policies followed at any moment of time.

Advantages of the Bookup banks now use formal telegrams, which provide slow service and afford only two-way conversations.

The sixth Common Market summit in Luxembourg, is already in progress with Belgium and the Netherlands, as well as a central bank.

Advantage of instantaneous communication links lies chiefly in using foreign-exchange orders to ensure that narrower ranges of currency fluctuations are maintained.

Central banks buy or sell dollars or their national currencies at a fixed range of the dollar.

The Common Market is expected to narrow the range of the dollar (this could even be under one plan), but each other.

calls for more active intervention in the foreign-exchange market, as well as for closer coordination of general interest-rate market policies.

Common Market central banks met over the weekend for a monthly meeting of monetary policy from the ten leading industrial countries.

It is understood that the European sought to express their view over the rising flood of dollars brought forth by persistent U.S. balance-of-payments deficits.

Europeans are now openly questioning the United States that it would grow of dollars in reserves could endanger the reaction of Special Drawing and might increase pressure for a convertible conversion of dollars to U.S. gold.

Australian Mining Co. Says Profits Are Now Unpayable

Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—Securities Australia Ltd. revealed to the Sydney exchange today that it owed \$46 million Australian (about \$31 million).

The statement circulated to stock exchanges, the firm had held talks over the weekend with banking, mining and commercial interests.

"The company is unable to pay its immediate debts," the statement said.

The statement came five days after the Sydney exchange asked the firm to suspend trading in its shares, and in the meantime its 12 associated companies followed an agreement in which Minsac amended the company's consolidated report for months ended Dec. 31, a profit of 3.5 million dollars to a loss of 3 million.

The statement said: "Since the resignation of Feb. 3, the market value or presumed value of its shares has further deteriorated in its position."

International Bonds

Weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues

10-75	105 1/2	104 1/2
10-74	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-73	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-72	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-71	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-70	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-69	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-68	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-67	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-66	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-65	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-64	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-63	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-62	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-61	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-60	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-59	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-58	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-57	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-56	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-55	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-54	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-53	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-52	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-51	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-50	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-49	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-48	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-47	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-46	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-45	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-44	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-43	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-42	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-41	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-40	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-39	102 1/2	103 1/2
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10-34	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-33	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-32	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-31	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-30	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-29	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-28	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-27	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-26	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-25	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-24	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-23	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-22	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-21	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-20	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-19	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-18	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-17	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-16	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-15	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-14	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-13	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-12	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-11	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-10	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-9	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-8	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-7	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-6	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-5	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-4	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-3	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-2	102 1/2	103 1/2
10-1	102 1/2	103 1/2

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Rolls-Royce Post-Mortem Begins

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—With the fate of the disastrously costly Rolls-Royce RB-211 aircraft engine still undecided, British business is adding up the cost of the company's bankruptcy.

Technical experts are conducting their own post-mortem on what appears to have been as much a technological as a management failure. The problems of a new technology engine using an improved carbon fiber material, which later had to be abandoned, produced overwhelming costs.

The collapse of Rolls-Royce last Thursday was the biggest and most spectacular financial crash in living British memory.

Some financial experts are talking in terms of cash losses ranging up to \$600 million, including the losses and possible bankruptcies of some subcontractors. But much depends on what the British government pays to acquire the aircraft engine business and whether the RB-211 for the Lockheed Corp. TriStar is continued.

Balance Sheet

The last balance sheet published by Rolls-Royce, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1969, showed principal liabilities totaling \$652 million.

These items were \$135.5 million in debentures and loan stock; \$48.5 million in deferred liabilities; \$89 million in bank loans; \$41 million in acceptances; \$149 million in debts to trade creditors; and \$159 million in share capital including \$6 million in a special issue for employee participation.

The 70,000 common-stock holders, widely spread among insurance companies, pension funds and individuals, are the worst off. Their holdings are assumed to be worthless.

By far the largest private holder is the Prudential Assurance Co., London, with a \$63 million par value holding out of \$138 million in common share capital. The next largest holder is Britannic Assurance, with a \$1.9 million par value investment.

Under a deal arranged last May for a government agency—the Industrial Reconstruction Corp.—to supply \$24 million in financing, the government acquired just under a 12 percent equity interest in the big aerospace and automotive company.

When the stock was suspended Thursday morning on the London Stock Exchange, the price was seven shillings and sixpence, or 90 cents. Some dealers said Friday they would buy at 80 cents and sell at 33 cents if allowed to trade.

Banks' Positions

The distribution of the bank loans is not known exactly, although the Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank are the joint lenders to Rolls-Royce. It is believed they hold the largest part of the \$89 million in bank loans outstanding.

Of far more importance, however, is the backwash of the Rolls collapse on the companies it was doing business with.

The Bank of England has announced it would relax its credit squeeze if necessary to allow banks to assist companies hit by the Rolls collapse. However, it appears such assistance would be extended only if the financial damage were relatively small. Otherwise the banks would find themselves extending funds to companies near bankruptcy themselves.

The Bank of England said it believed potential banking losses were spread wide enough across the banking system so that they could be absorbed without serious difficulty.

However, the impact of the Rolls bankruptcy on the 100-odd companies which are owed \$149 million could not be gauged.

U.K. Pressured to Continue Rolls-Royce Engine for U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ish government and Lockheed in exploring the future of the RB-211.

The implication is that if Lockheed still wants the engine, it is generally believed, it will have to reduce or forgo the financial penalties payable for non-fulfillment of contractual obligations. In addition, substantial financial assistance from British and American sources would have to be forthcoming.

The chances of arranging such a deal appear slim. One consideration mentioned here is that Washington would probably be unwilling to finance engine work for a foreign company at a time when the U.S. aerospace industry is plagued by unemployment.

Mr. Barber told the House that Rolls would have been subject to financial penalties of \$120 million if it had delivered the engines six months late. Deliveries had been scheduled to begin next November, but a six-month to 12-month delay was forecast last week.

The government was unwilling to provide the huge sums of public money needed to maintain such a project under the present contract, he said.

However, Mr. Benn, who did much to promote the Rolls contract while he was the minister responsible, accused the government of withholding this investment out of a desire for "an exemplary bankruptcy" and to save the Tory commitment of an income tax reduction this spring.

Mr. Benn also questioned the effect that abandonment of the RB-211 would have on sales of other aircraft dependent upon Rolls engines, particularly the British-French supersonic Concorde, which uses a Rolls Olympus 593 engine.

"We must save the RB-211 to save, in part, the Concorde," he said.

Industry's Future at Stake

Mr. Benn refuted suggestions that the RB-211 was a prestige project and described it as "the backbone of the 1970s and 1980s. Without the RB-211," he said, "there is no future for the British aero-engine industry."

Replying for the government, Frederick Corfield, minister for aviation supply, questioned claims that Rolls was essential to the aero-engine and commercial credibility or that the company was the last chance for Britain to remain in the aero-engine league. The alternative to the government's action, he said, was a company constantly coming back to Parliament for more money.

"That really going to create confidence in that company abroad or even at home?" he asked.

NEWS AND NOTES

Japanese Electric Car

Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. and Shinko Electric Co., both of Japan, said they are jointly developing an electric auto with Sony Corp. Fuji and Shinko officials said the car will be powered by a six-air battery being developed by Sony. Fuji is reportedly constructing the car's body, while Shinko is working on motors and electric control equipment.

U.S. Purchasing Gains

U.S. purchasing executives reported another slight improvement in business last month. Both incoming orders and production gained slightly in January, according to the latest survey of the National Association of Purchasing Management. It was the first time since last June that both orders and output posted gains. Purchasing men attributed the rise partly to hedge buying of steel and aluminum in anticipation of strikes later this year.

Fiat Lengthens Layoffs

Fiat SpA said it is extending through Wednesday its layoffs of 24,500 workers because of a strike-caused shortage of plastic parts. Fiat said it will decide Thursday whether to continue the layoffs, which were originally scheduled for today and part of tomorrow.

Cerro Bids for Assets

Cerro Corp. said it had offered to buy certain assets of Great Southwest Corp. for an undisclosed amount of cash and promissory notes of a Cerro subsidiary. The assets proposed for purchase include interests in several recreational facilities across the United States and a portion of undeveloped land in southern California. In September 1970, Cerro purchased certain of the assets of Great Southwest's housing division. Great Southwest is more than 80 percent owned by Penn Central.

AMERICANS ABROAD

Tax Time is Nearing!

A representative of International Tax Consultants will be in Europe to discuss your tax returns from Feb. 15-24. Call for appointment card at the Hilton Hotel in London, Paris or Brussels—or write for tax questionnaire.

International Tax Consultants, Ltd.

WORLD COMMUNICATIONS CENTER, SUITE 702, 36 EAST WACKER DR., CHICAGO 90, U.S.A.

Big Canadian Oil Firm Sale To U.S. Eyed

Home Oil Sale Draws Official Opposition

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Robert A. Brown Jr., an Alberta oil tycoon, is a man with a secret.

Will he or will he not sell a controlling interest in Home Oil Company Ltd., Canada's largest domestic oil producer, to Ashland Oil Inc. of Ashland, Ky.?

Efforts to put the question to the 55-year-old western wildcatter failed. He had dropped out of sight.

A Question of Prestige

The Canadian government has, without strong prospects of success, committed its prestige to keeping Home out of American hands. The reason: Canada is becoming increasingly doubtful that the heavy inflow of foreign investments is desirable, especially in resource industries such as oil and gas, already 58 percent controlled by U.S. companies.

As much as the government would like to prevent the union of Home and Ashland, it has so far shown no willingness to go beyond moral suasion. The outcome of the Home-Ashland affair may prove just how interventionist the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau is willing to become in order to limit foreign investments.

Ashland was ready last week to announce it had reached an understanding with Mr. Brown that would merge Home with Ashland Oil Canada Ltd. Mr. Brown would sell his shares in Cygnus Corp., through which he controls Home. At market prices, his position is worth about \$10 million, while Home has about \$90 million in assets.

A Well-Matched Couple

That merger, or something like it, might be regarded as more likely than not. There is a strong business logic to it. Home is a producer with substantial reserves and good prospects in Alaska, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Ashland is a deficit refiner—one that buys more crude oil than it produces—at a time of rising oil prices.

Home has been under some financial pressure. Last year it sold \$26 million of its investments because it needed cash.

U.K. Seeking Easier Terms At Lockheed

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (AP).—A Lockheed spokesman confirmed today that the company had been asked to ease the terms of its contract with Rolls-Royce to enable the U.K. firm to continue building engines for the Lockheed jetliner. He said no action had been taken on the proposal.

"Suggestions were made to us that we abortive Rolls-Royce from certain aspects of existing contracts," he said.

Asked about impact of the 26,000 Lockheed employees working on the planes, he cited a bulletin distributed to workers which said: "Rolls-Royce has estimated that even if the RB-211 production is continued there will be a six to 12-month delay in delivery. It appears inevitable that delays in L-1011 deliveries to the airlines will result. If schedule delays reach these proportions, this could result in layoffs in some areas in the weeks ahead. However, it is much too early at this time to assess the impact fully."

He declined to comment further.

Meeting of Buyers

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has called a meeting of its airline customers to discuss the impact of the collapse of Rolls-Royce Ltd., supplier of RB-211 engines for the Lockheed TriStar jetliner, it was learned today.

The meeting is tentatively scheduled for tomorrow in New York, but a Lockheed spokesman said final details had not been worked out yet. Officials of Trans World Airlines, Eastern Air Lines and possibly Delta Air Lines are expected to attend.

The meeting will also be attended by "top officials" of Lockheed. Presumably, this would include Lockheed's chairman Daniel J. Haughton.

TWA has firm orders for 33 of the Lockheed jetliners. Eastern has ordered 37, and has indicated it expects to exercise an option for 13 more. Delta has ordered 24.

Air Canada, Air Jamaica and Pacific Southwest Airlines are other customers. But it could not immediately be determined if representatives from those carriers would attend the meeting.

Company Reports

Year	1970	1969	Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	485.5	412.4	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	1970	1969
Profits (millions)	20.42	18.14	Revenue (millions)	419.0	380.0
Per Share	2.27	2.59	Profits (millions)	47.4	42.7
			Per Share	3.14	2.91
			Year	1970	1969
			Revenue (millions)	1,057.3	1,019.8
			Profits (millions)	46.3	54.1
			Per Share	2.69	3.15
			Year	1970	1969
			Revenue (millions)	144.0	115.28
			Profits (millions)	9.8	8.86
			Per Share	1.29	1.16
			Year	1970	1969
			Revenue (millions)	527.5	475.94
			Profits (millions)	35.9	33.64
			Per Share	4.70	4.40
			Year	1970	1969
			Revenue (millions)	995.9	643.3
			Profits (millions)	31.44	20.18
			Per Share	0.77	0.73
			Year	1970	1969
			Revenue (millions)	2,751.0	2,580.0
			Profits (millions)	82.01	75.53
			Per Share	2.93	2.69
			Year	1970	1969
			Revenue (millions)	218.1	246.0
			Profits (millions)	3.33	4.12
			Year	1970	1969
			Revenue (millions)	913.01	945.64
			Profits (millions)	13.2	11.51
			Year	1970	1969
			Revenue (millions)	372.5	345.4
			Profits (millions)	15.02	15.01
			Per Share	1.98	2.04

Profits Squeeze Hitting 3 TV Networks in U.S.

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK (NYT).—Television is in the worst slump since the commercial inception of the home screen in the early 1950s. The medium, once likened to a license to print money, is staggering under the dual blows of the loss of cigarette advertising and a depressed economy that has thrown the sale of advertising spots into a frantic auction mart.

But the heads of the major national networks are convinced that by the second half of fiscal quarter around the Nixon administration's efforts to prime the economy catch hold. And they foresee renewed growth starting in 1972.

In the interim six to nine months, however, austerity is supplanting luxury as the electronic way of life. The effects of cost-cutting are extending to people, paper clips and programs.

People, Luxury Cuts

Leonard M. Goldensohn, president of American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. said that ABC, like every company, in and out of TV, was being forced to trim staff as earnings dropped, but he felt that once surgery was completed, ABC would have a bright fourth quarter, at least, and the balance of power would shift from the buyer of TV advertising to the seller.

A securities analyst specializing in communications stocks said, "The earnings for the first quarter are going to be down, perhaps badly so for some components of broadcasting taken as a whole."

A key TV executive, familiar with the rough-and-tumble of bargaining at the moment, said that TV long ago abandoned formal advertising rate cards that set forth fixed prices for air time.

"It's really now like dealing in a wheat or corn exchange," he said. "Prices are fixed day by day."

FCC First Aid

Advertising agencies, it is predicted, will play a waiting game when placing orders, in the hope of driving down prices for next year.

Milan Trading Halted

MILAN, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—A strike by brokers and their assistants prevented trading on the Milan stock market today.

Steel Union Said to Seek 35% Increase

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—The United Steelworkers of America (USWA) have asked U.S. steel makers for wage increases of about 35 percent over a three-year period, a demand considered significant not only for the major container manufacturers, but also for the aluminum, copper and basic steel industries, the Wall Street Journal reported today.

The container makers face a strike deadline by 80,000 USWA members next Monday, while the aluminum, copper and basic steel industries will hold industry-wide talks with the 1.2 million-member union within the next six months.

Among the companies facing this week's demands are American Can Co., Continental Can Co., Crown Cork and Seal Co. and National Can Co.

The USWA demands are said to include increases in straight-time wages totaling about \$130 an hour over a three-year contract term. That would be about 35 percent more than the current average hourly wage of \$355 in can producing.

The union is also demanding an unlimited cost-of-living clause that would raise wages by 1 cent an hour for every rise of 0.3 percent in the consumer price index, as well as a wide range of improvements in various fringe benefits. Negotiators are expected to present their first economic offer in talks this week, perhaps tomorrow or Wednesday, after studying the union proposals.

Glamour issues scored good gains, as IBM spurted 4 1/4 to 340 3/4, Burroughs 1 1/2 to 125 3/4, Polaroid 3 7/8 to 91 3/8, Honeywell 1 1/4 to 96 1/2 and Control Data 2 1/8 to 62 5/8.

Lockheed, which was soft last week and down a point this morning, recovered and finished ahead 3 1/2 at 12 1/4. McDonnell Douglas, which is building a competitive plane, gained 1 1/4 to 31 3/4.

On the American Exchange, stocks moved higher in active trading.

N.Y. Volume Sets Record; Dow at High

ALLIS-CHALMERS BLOCK SHATTERS PRECEDENTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were true to recent form today, opening irregularly and rebounding to finish firmly in plus territory.

The market, not only pushed through to a new recovery high on the Dow Jones industrial average, but it also set another volume record.

Turnover reached 25.59 million shares, surpassing the previous record volume of 22.03 million set Feb. 2, 1971.

The Dow gained 5.55 to close at 882.12.

First-hour volume of 7.55 million shares set an NYSE record. The old first-hour volume record was 7.66 million shares on Oct. 17, 1968.

NYSE also announced that a block of 2.243 million Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. shares, sold today by White Consolidated Industries Inc. at \$18 a share, set a record on the largest block of shares ever to be traded in a single transaction. The trade, valued at \$53,464 million, was also the second-largest transaction on record in terms of dollar total.

The sale eliminates White Consolidated's holdings in Allis-Chalmers. The transaction was not made in order to clear the way for a merger of White Motor Corp. into White Consolidated, a White Consolidated official said. However, it would appear to lessen opposition to that merger.

Gaining issuer led the backlisters by about 70 to one.

Pfizer was second most active, after Allis-Chalmers, and closed down 3 1/4 at 35 5/8. Boise Cascade, fourth on the active list, closed down 3 1/4 at 45 3/4. The company reports higher earnings in 1971.

Lenox Data Processing was active and up a point at 19. An other active-traded issue, Union gained 1 3/4 to 30 5/8. FNMA was up 1 1/4 to 68, and Denny's Restaurants gained a point to 11 1/8.

Minnesota Mining boosted its quarterly payout and gained 1 1/2 to 101 1/2.

Bausch & Lomb rose 2 1/2 to 59. The company said it did not know when FDA would come on its soft contact lens. Some observers believe approval is in the offing.

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On the American Exchange, stocks moved higher in active trading.

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To be dated March 1, 1971

Redeemable at par on or after March 1, 1989

PRICE: 99.00 and accrued interest, if any, to yield approximately: 7.35%

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited Wood Gundy Securities Limited Scotia Bend Company Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited Dominion Securities Corporation Limited Burras Bros. & Denton Limited Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited
Pittfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited Royal Securities Corporation Limited Richardson Securities of Canada Greenshield Incorporated
Levesque, Reaume Inc. Gairdner & Company Limited Harris & Portners Limited Bell, Guelinck & Company, Limited
Mills, Spence & Co. Limited Heller Securities Limited Cornell, Macgillivray Limited Fry & Company Limited
Coulton Murray Limited Equitable Securities Canada Limited Atlantic Securities Limited Pemberton Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal The Bank of Nova Scotia Mead & Co. Limited The Royal Bank of Canada
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce The Toronto-Dominion Bank

January 26, 1971.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'New Issues' and 'February 9, 1971'.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUES

\$25,000,000
Azienda Autonoma delle Ferrovie dello Stato
8 3/4% Sinking Fund Bonds Due 1986

Direct and Unconditional General Obligations of The Republic of Italy

- List of financial institutions and banks: Smith, Barney & Co., Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banque Lambert S.C.S., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International, S. G. Warburg & Co., etc.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'February 9, 1971' and 'Continued on page 9'.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 1000 1000

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds. High, Low, Last, Change

Table of stock prices for 1970-71, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds. High, Low, Last, Change

Table of stock prices for 1970-71, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds. High, Low, Last, Change

Table of stock prices for 1970-71, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European market data, including Amsterdam, Brussels, and London.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 - Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Table of U.S. commodity prices, including various agricultural and industrial goods.

We are pleased to announce that

Walter A. Eberstadt

has been appointed

Vice President-International

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TRANSPACIFIC FUND

Société Anonyme

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Transpacific Fund will be held at the registered office of the Company at Luxembourg, 14, Rue Aldringen, on Tuesday, March 2, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1-Report of the Directors on the Fund's activities in 1970;
2-Report of the Statutory Auditor for 1970;
3-Approval of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1970;
4-Allocation of the net profit;
5-Approval of all actions taken by the Directors and Statutory Auditor during 1970;
6-Statutory elections;
7-Other business.

Resolutions on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting do not require a special quorum and will be adopted if voted by majority of the shareholders present or represented with the restriction that no person present at the Meeting can for himself or as attorney for other shareholders vote a number of shares exceeding one-fifth of the total shares issued or two-fifths of the shares represented at the General Meeting.

In order to attend and act at the Annual General Meeting, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five days before the Meeting with one of the following banks:

- Banque de Neufchatel, 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris;
Schlumberger, Maillet, 3, Montagne du Parc, Bruxelles;
Bank Nees & Hope N.V., 57, Keizersgracht, Amsterdam;
Banque Generale du Luxembourg, Societe Anonyme, 14, Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg;
De L'Harpe, Leclerc & Cie, 2, Boulevard du Theatre, Geneve;
Delbruck & Co., 15, Grossstrasse, Cologne.
The Board of Directors.

Market Summary

Feb. 8, 1971

Table of market summary data, including Most Active, Most Active-American, and Dow Jones Averages.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of foreign stock indexes, including Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Milan, and Zurich.

Ellis AG Zuerich

Wetplatz 6, Phone: 27 41 51 - Telex: 53 641

New Highs and Lows

Table of new highs and lows for various stocks.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 8, 1971

Table of New York futures prices, including various commodities.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Open High, Low, Close

Table of Chicago futures prices, including various commodities.

WNEAT

Table of wheat futures prices.

CORN

Table of corn futures prices.

SOYBEANS

Table of soybean futures prices.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Table of soybean meal futures prices.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of foreign stock indexes, including Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Milan, and Zurich.

ELLIS AG ZUERICH

Wetplatz 6, Phone: 27 41 51 - Telex: 53 641

New Highs and Lows

Table of new highs and lows for various stocks.

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Inc.

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Honorary Chairman of the Board

Director - International Division

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American Stock Exchange Trading

-1970-71- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$				-1970-71- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$				-1970-71- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$				-1970-71- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$					
Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294

-1970-71- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$				-1970-71- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$				-1970-71- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$				-1970-71- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$					
Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294

The Debentures having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$15,000,000

Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd.

(Dai Nippon Insatsu Kabushiki Kaisha)

6 3/4% Convertible Debentures Due 1986

New Issues		February 9, 1971	
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.		
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	American Express Securities S.A.	A.E. Ames & Co.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Bache & Co.	Baer Securities Corporation	Bank of America
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Bankers Trust International	Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt K.G.a.A.	
Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G.a.A.	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	Banque Europeenne de Tokyo	
Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de L'Indochine	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	
Banque Lambert S.C.S.	Banque Louis-Dreyfus & Cie	Banque Nationale de Paris	
Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Rothschild	
Banque de Suez et de L'Union des Mines	Banque de L'Union Europeenne	Banque de L'Union Parisienne-C.F.C.B.	
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft	Gunnar Bohn & Co. A/S
Burkhardt & Co.	Burnham and Company	Cazenove & Co.	Commerzbank AG/Credit Lyonnais
Continental Bank S.A.	Credit Commercial de France	Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	
Credit Suisse (Bahamas)	The Daiwa Securities Co. America, Inc.	Den Danske Landmandsbank	
Richard Daus & Co.	The Deltec Banking Corporation	Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Girozentrale
Dewey, Cortright International S.A.	The Dominion Securities Corporation	Dresdner Bank	
Finacor	The First Boston Corporation	Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bugneger Securities	Hambros Bank	Hill Samuel & Co.	
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Jardine Fleming & Co.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	
Kleinwort, Benson	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International	
Kuwait Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Labouchere & Co. N.V.	Lazard Freres & Cie	Lazard Freres & Co.
Lehman Brothers	Libert Peterbroeck Securities S.A.	Lloyds Bank Europe	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Manufacturers Hanover	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.	
Samuel Montagu & Co.	Morgan & Co International S.A.	Morgan Grenfell & Co.	
New Japan Securities International, Inc.	New York Hanseatic International Ltd.	The Nikko Securities Co.	
The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co.	Nomura Securities International, Inc.	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	
Pierson, Holding & Pierson	Populaire Suisse Internationale S.A.	Ian Potter & Co.	Rea Brothers
N. M. Rothschild & Sons	J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co.	Singer & Friedlander	Skandinaviska Banken
Smith, Barney & Co.	Societe Generale	Societe Generale de Banque S.A.	Stockholms Enskilda Bank
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)	C. G. Trimbach
Uitex (London)	Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)	Vereinsbank in Hamburg	
Vickers, de Costa & Co. (Bahamas)	S. G. Warburg & Co.	Westdeutsche Landesbank	White, Wald & Co.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Feb. 8, 1971

City Corp	12.74	12.77
City Sec	12.74	12.77
City Inv	12.74	12.77

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 8, 1971

8000 Parnor	2.00	1.95
2225 Bank Mont	14.00	13.50
5530 Bank North	12.00	11.50

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One Dollar

use worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings	25.82
Belgian francs	49.6425
British pound (8 per cent)	2.4170
Canadian dollars	1.02
Danish crowns	7.46025
Dutch guilders	2.5200
French francs	4.15
German marks	5.5185
Greek drachmas	3.6310
Italian lire	625.00
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.1380
Portuguese escudos	28.00
Spanish pesetas	69.63
Swedish crowns	5.1600
Swiss francs	4.29775

The above rates are yesterday's closing rates for local currencies and slight variations may occur on the type of transaction.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for '1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds' and '1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds'.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund names, share prices, and other financial details.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, listing bond names, denominations, and market prices.

Tokyo Exchange

Table showing exchange rates and prices for various commodities and currencies on the Tokyo Exchange.

Eurodollars

Table of Eurodollar market data, including interest rates and exchange rates.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

Textual information regarding Credit Lyonnais, including its financial position and services.

THE VALUE LINE CONVERTIBLE SURVEY

Advertisement for The Value Line Convertible Survey, highlighting its investment research and analysis.

BANK WIDENANN & CO. AG

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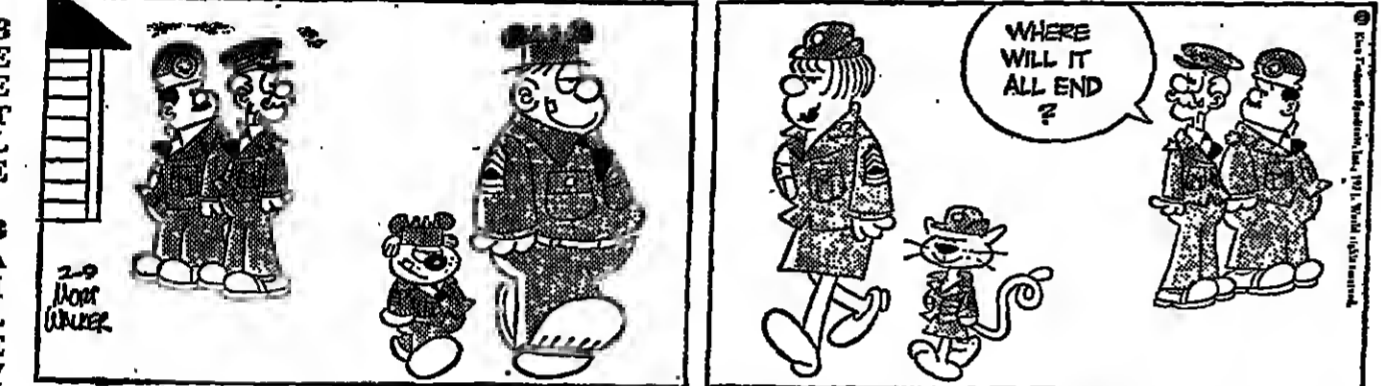
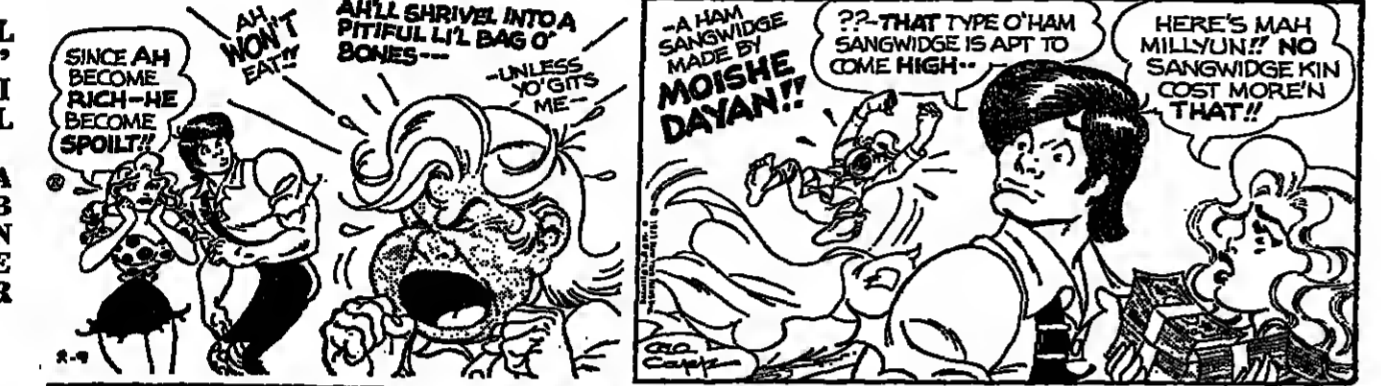
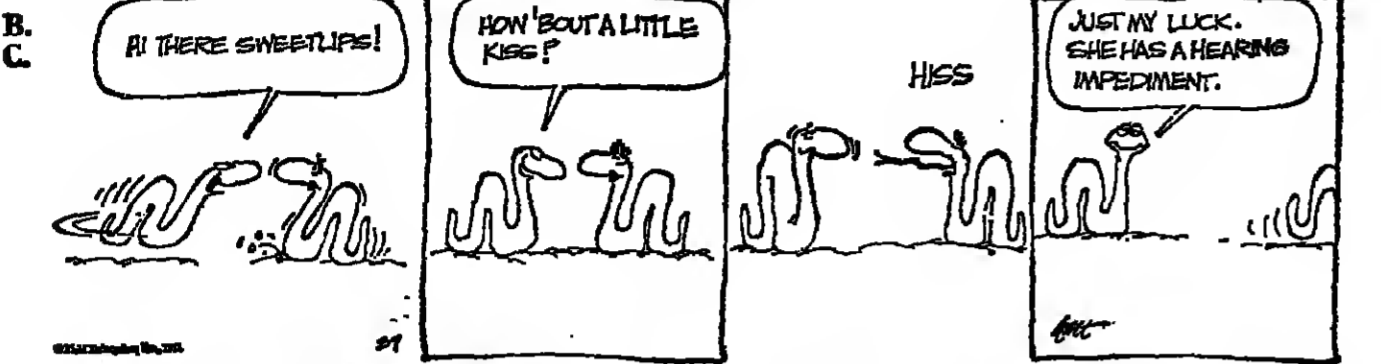
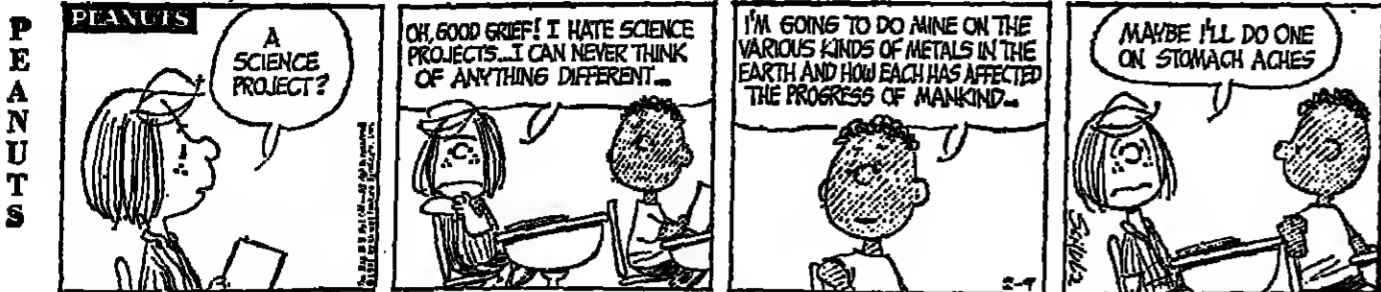
Advertisement for The International Bank, focusing on its global financial and investment capabilities.

ASK FOR PROSPECTUS

Advertisement for a financial product, including a request for a prospectus and contact information.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Large advertisement for 'SCIENCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION' seeking international executive opportunities. Includes text in French and English, contact information, and a list of qualifications.



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott. Skillful play after good bids overcame a 5-0 trump split on the diagrammed deal.

South made a slightly eccentric opening bid of one heart, a gambit that will often work well. In this case it located the heart fit immediately.

West returned a low trump, and when the eight won in dummy South was able to cross-ruff for the last three tricks to make his contract.

East returned a low trump, and when the eight won in dummy South was able to cross-ruff for the last three tricks to make his contract.

As East had discarded a club when the third round of spades was ruffed high in the dummy, the club seven was now a winner.

DENNIS THE MENACE



I KEPT MAKIN' HIM NERVOUS AN' HE KEPT MAKIN' ME NERVOUS SO WE CALLED THE WHOLE THING OFF!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words: UGCEA, RIMON, TAUMUN, PRUNT. Includes a cartoon of a man with a leg for an arm.

BOOKS

BURY MY HEART AT WOUNDED-KNEE: An Indian History of the American West. By Dee Brown. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Illustrated. 487 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask. WHAT have we done that the American people want us to stop? Sitting Bull asked wearily of a U.S. Army officer.

Perhaps what is most painful in these records is the self-serving ploy in the statements of the white men, missionaries, liberals, do-gooders, all of whom were going to raise the heathen Indian to their level.

The book does not speak for all Indians, not for the Pawnee, nor for those who worked out a way of life with the whites.

Thomas Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- CROSSWORD clues: 1 Early motor man, 5 Italian actress, 9 Summarize, 14-1912 Peace, 15 Nobelist, 16 Ooze, 17 B'way producer's acronym, 19 Airport runway, 20 Obstruct, 21 Concrete, 22 Line of movement, 24 Common choice in an exam, 25 N. L. pitcher, 26 Dave, 28 Talmudic commentary, 32 Scottish alder, 33 Stylisk, 37 Apollo's disciples, 38 Hall of Fame manager, 40 See 14 Across, 42 Uses a straw, 43 With the switch on "off", 45 Steak, 47 Drone, 48 Docks, as a ship, 50 Emulator of a well-known marquis.

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-50.

In Hawaiian Golf

Palmer Fades to 73 As Shaw Triumphs

HONOLULU, Feb. 8.—Once again Arnold Palmer faded, 32 once again, the sport's No. 1... Palmer, seeking his first four-chloro since December, 1969, had an 18 at 304 with Tom Shaw and Dewitt Weaver after three rounds of the Hawaiian Open golf tournament.

2 Bookmakers Are at Odds Over Ali Fight

By Dave Brady WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Wahmud Ali versus Joe Frazier such an intriguing matchup at two of the leading oddsmakers Las Vegas do not agree.

carded a 71 and a 77 for a total for third place. Bruce Crampton, last year's Hawaiian Open victor, came next at 278 with a closing round of 72.

Colts to Win Title on Film

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Super Bowl comes to Paris Wednesday. The Baltimore Colts will whip the Dallas Cowboys on the Cinema Le Triomphe screen, 92, Champs-Elysees, at 12:15 and 7 p.m.

NHL Standings

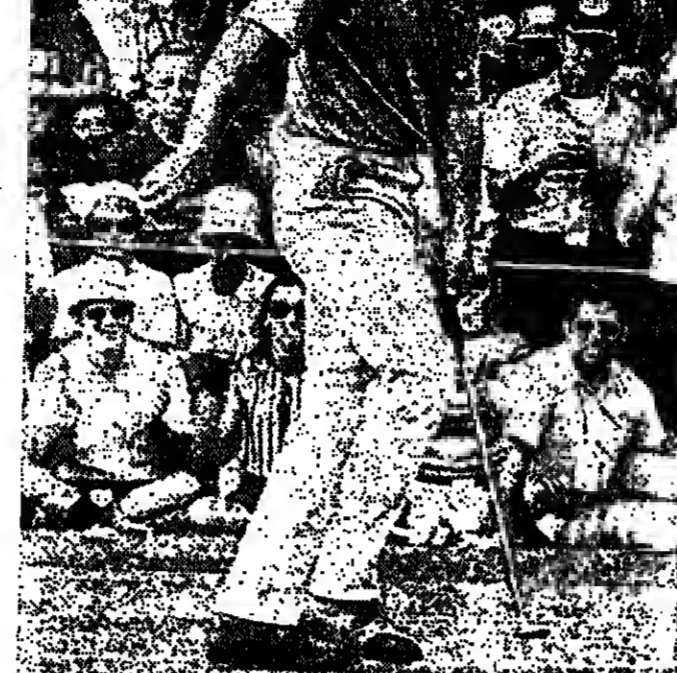
Table with NHL Standings columns: East Division, West Division, and Stanley's Games. Lists teams like Boston, New York, Toronto, Buffalo, Vancouver, Chicago, Philadelphia, Minnesota, Pittsburgh, and California with their respective records.

NBA Results

Table with NBA Results columns: Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Stanley's Games. Lists teams like Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and New York with their respective records.

Sports Shorts

to Fiat automobile company is back indirectly into racing through Swiss millionaire Georges de Selve. After 12 years of exile his "scuderia" (team) is all set for racing including Formula 1 in the spring on the Springfield College campus.



HAWAIIAN PUNCH—Tom Shaw is all smiles as he is on the way to winning the Hawaiian Open and a \$40,000 first-place prize.

Blues Trade Red Baron For Pair of Red Wings

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—In the most fascinating trade in a week of big hockey deals one of the West Division's top stars, Red Berenson, has been traded from St. Louis to Detroit.

Going with Berenson, who had earned the nickname "The Red Baron" and is the only active player to score six goals in a game, was Tim Ecclestone. They were exchanged for the Red Wings' Garry Unger, who had 43 goals last season but too much hurt this campaign, and Wayne Connely.

"Scotty is very much against the association," said Berenson, referring to the Blues' general manager, Scotty Bowman. "I understand management throughout the league is very upset about some recent things the association has done—such as giving the contract for player-management relations to a company instead of the National Hockey League's subsidiary."

Hull Hurt After He Ties Richard for 2d in NHL Goals

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (UPI)—To Bobby Hull, scoring his 44th goal of his career may be a bitter-sweet memory. Hull provided the only scoring as the Chicago Black Hawks edged the Pittsburgh Penguins, 1-0, last night. His 24th goal of the season enabled him to tie Maurice (Rocky) Richard for second place in career scoring among National Hockey League players.

ABA Results

Table with ABA Results columns: Sunday's Games. Lists teams like Kentucky, Utah, Portland, Dallas, New York, San Diego, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and New York with their respective records.

Japanese Ski Jumper Is First

Sapporo Downhill May Be Canceled

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 8 (AP)—Yuko Kasaya of Japan outshone European stars in the 70-meter ski jump of the pre-Olympic Winter Games today with leaps of 84.5 and 85.5 meters for a winning total of 261.4 points.

Russia's 1970 world champion team came from behind to defeat Sweden and win the four-man, 40-kilometer ski cross-country relay, while a Swiss team led after the first two of the four heats in the two-man bobsled competition.

Meanwhile, the non-stop trials today for the men's downhill at the Games started after an hour's delay as European officials threatened to withdraw their teams because they said adequate safety measures were not provided.

"I feel tempted to leave Sapporo at once," said Austria's Robert Spies, the delegate of the Fédération Internationale de Ski.

According to unofficial clockings, Switzerland's Andreas Sprecher was the fastest in 1:54.6. Hank Kahlwa of the United States did 1:55.7 and Jean-Daniel Daetwyler of Switzerland registered 1:57.4.

Maur Hodeler, president of the FIS, said the length with him this morning before the non-stop. "I would say that he was rather unhappy about it," Hodeler said. "He was unhappy because of lack of snow and lack of safety measures. There were still no safety nets."

The men's downhill is the second Alpine event at the pre-Olympic. The girls started their downhill yesterday with France's Annie Famose winning.

The 70-meter jump drew today's largest crowd. The jumps had been expected to be a battle among Ingolf Mork of Norway, Jiri Raska of Czechoslovakia and Gari Napaik of Russia.

But Mork lost out when he fell after jumping 83 meters in the first series and wound up in seventh place. Raska finished fifth and Napaik fourth.

Spain Expected Real 'Games'

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 8 (AP)—Spain has withdrawn from the pre-Olympic Winter Games here this week because it thought it was the actual Winter Olympics—due to take place a year from now—Japanese officials said today.

Firemen Save Soccer Cup

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Firemen have saved the Scottish Cup in a fire at Pittodrie Park, home grounds of the Aberdeen Football Club, that damaged the club's offices, billiard room, dressing rooms and sauna bath.

Boxer Reportedly Threatened If He Didn't Lose to Urtain

PARIS, Feb. 8.—A Belgian heavyweight boxer has admitted that he and his aides were threatened with their lives if they did not "lose" a fight to Spain's José Ibar Urtain, the French sports newspaper L'Equipe reported today.

Lion Ven, former light-heavyweight and heavyweight champion of his country, was quoted in L'Equipe: "My last match against Urtain (the former European heavyweight champion) in Las Palmas more than a year ago made me sick to my stomach. When I got there, I was told to go to sleep to the Spaniard in the second round. At first I refused, for it is not in my nature to lend myself to these dubious circumstances. The Urtain entourage was stunned."

Phelps Now Leads Fordham Five

Coaching Team Splits Into 2 Winners

By Sam Goldaper NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Harter and Phelps is not a vaudeville team. They are the young coaches of the two top college basketball teams in the East.

However, they did team up four seasons ago when they coached and recruited the University of Pennsylvania into an Ivy League powerhouse. Dick Harter is still the Penn head coach. Digger Phelps, his assistant, took over at Fordham this year. Now, instead of one winner, there are two.

RED SMITH

Ware Shoals

HOW SHARPER than a serpent's tooth is George Thomas Seaver, and how right. With the ink still wet on a contract promising him \$85,000 or \$90,000 for a summer on the playgrounds, he puts the slug on baseball's reserve system and the game's employer-employee relations.

According to an interview published in the New York Daily News, the economic royalist of the New York Mets' pitching staff feels that baseball's labor relations are "as bad as they ever have been."

This year there is no issue calling for a slowdown. So the owners are creating one by stubbornly refusing to give the players a voice in the bargaining for new network television contracts.

The interview with Seaver made no reference to these matters, though the pitcher is aware of the issue. He spoke instead of the inequity of the reserve system: "A player who can't reach agreement with a team has nowhere to go. And if the team wants to trade him, he has no control over the trade."

The Scoreboard

Table with The Scoreboard columns: Tennis, Speed Skating, and Firemen Save Soccer Cup. Lists various sports events and their results.

manager, Etienne Goualomme, in my court told me: 'If you win here, we won't leave all the dressing room just before the Urtain clinch. I imagine, was relieved, raised my two fingers to form a V to sign that I would lie down quietly in the second round.' That's what Ven did—he went "to sleep" the second round. Ven said he made the confession because he has now decided to return to Europe in November in London. England's Henry Cooper. The Spaniard is recuperating from a shoulder injury.

Art Buchwald

The Wrong Troops

WASHINGTON — Everyone seems to have his own theory as to how we can get out of Vietnam. Many critics are questioning President Nixon's strategy of winding down the war by enlarging it.



Buchwald

Prof. Heinrich Appelbaum, who works at the Institute for the Study of Undeclared Wars, has been highly skeptical of the President's secret plan to get us out of Vietnam. "Nixon's big mistake," said Appelbaum, "is that he's withdrawing the wrong troops."

Appelbaum wrote on the blackboard. "For each fighting GI the President pulls out, he leaves behind nine soldiers who are not equipped to defend themselves. When the President justifies all the things he's doing to protect American lives, he is really talking about the support troops who are expected to remain in Vietnam after the fighting troops are pulled out."

"What's the solution?" "Well," said Appelbaum, "once again the President has all his priorities fouled up. If he really wanted to pull our American troops out of Vietnam, he would withdraw the support troops first and the fighting men last."

"But that would mean closing the PXs and the officers' clubs," I protested. "Right on," he replied. "The sooner we close the PXs, officers' club, movie theaters and public-relations offices, the sooner all our troops will be forced to go to Vietnam. No American army can remain anywhere without the amenities of life."

Foreign Press Gives 5 Awards To 'Love Story'

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—"Love Story" won five Golden Globe awards at the Hollywood Foreign Press Association's awards ceremony. However, the best dramatic actor award went to George C. Scott for "Patton."

"It makes sense on your blackboard," I said. "It's the only solution," Appelbaum said. "Close more combat troops Nixon withdraws, the more danger there is to the noncombat troops, and eventually the President will have to do something very stupid to fulfill his promise of protecting American boys."



From "The Art of Maya Hieroglyphic Writing."

The Stubborn Maya Mystery

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK (WFP)—It is not large, it is not flashy, and its subject may seem an eccentric specialty, but an exhibition called "The Art of Maya Hieroglyphic Writing," looks suspiciously like that rare thing—a genuine intellectual event.

The aim of the show is to call attention to the most ambitious attempt yet to solve a stubborn riddle: The deciphering of the only form of writing developed in the New World before Columbus.

All of the key materials about the beautiful and bizarre Maya script are gathered in the spacious ground floor of the mansion that used to house the Soviet mission to the United Nations. The building is now the headquarters of the Center for Inter-American Relations.

Yet what is perhaps oddest of all about the show is that it might never have been held if Edgar H. Brenner had gone to Europe instead of Mexico on a holiday in 1964.

Mr. Brenner is a Washington lawyer who normally handles civil and criminal cases at Arnold and Porter, the firm he joined in 1957 after a stint at the Justice Department. On an impulse seven years ago he visited Yucatan and was awed and impressed by the Maya ceremonial cities of Chichenitza and Uxmal.

"The hieroglyphs fascinated me," he said. "When I returned to Washington I began work myself on trying to decipher them. But I found the necessary material was simply not available. There is no published corpus of all known inscriptions. It is chanced that Mr. Brenner is a director of the Stella and Charles Gutzman Foundation, created by a millionaire importer of whiskey, and chiefly involved in scholarship programs and medical research."

was called in November, 1967, at the foundation's offices in New York. Present was representative of the Center of Inter-American Relations, Harvard's Peabody Museum, the American Museum of Natural History and Yale's anthropology department.

It was agreed that the first vital step to decipherment had to be a comprehensive publication of the 1,322 inscribed stones known to exist, most of them in the jungles and scrub of Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. Additionally, the corpus will include the three surviving Maya books, or codices, that escaped the flames of the Spanish friars determined to eradicate heathen relics.

First Step

Such was the genesis of the Maya Hieroglyphic Inscription Study, a 15-year project which will cost an estimated \$800,000. The Gutzman Foundation will bear part of the cost.

The research is being conducted by the Peabody Museum, and is under the direction of Ian Graham, a British scholar and explorer. Mr. Graham, who prepared the New York show—and wrote the admirable catalog for it—lives in Guatemala, where he has already discovered a number of major unknown Maya sites.

Mr. Brenner, though prime mover, has had no previous training in archaeology, linguistics or cryptography. Mr. Brenner belongs to a proud amateur tradition in Maya studies. The modern rediscoverer of the ancient Maya was John Lloyd Stephens, who visited Central America in 1839 and who published the first comprehensive report on the jungle ruins. Mr. Stephens was a New York lawyer.

In ensuing decades, a Spanish document was found which provided a key to the numbers used in the Maya script. This

enabled scholars to reconstruct the incredibly complicated calendar devised by Maya priests.

In 1905, another gifted amateur—Joseph Goodman, a Nevada mining tycoon and a newspaper editor who once hired Mark Twain—became the first to establish the correlation between the Mayan and Western calendars.

The present belief is that Maya glyphs combine phonetic and ideographic elements, but how is unclear. Some inscribed tablets appear to contain the names and biographies of actual rulers. This important discovery was announced in 1960 by the artist Tatiana Proskourakoff.

But most of the script remains unreadable and the person who eventually finds the key to it will rank with Jean-Francois Champollion, who deciphered Egyptian hieroglyphics, and with Michael Ventris, who cracked the "Linear B" script of ancient Crete.

A major problem in Maya studies is that scholars are in a race with jungle rains and power saws. The pelting rains are rubbing away inscriptions, and the saws, used by pillagers, are stripping Maya temples of decorated panels to provide lucrative objects for the illicit art market.

Mr. Brenner points out that one major benefit of a published corpus—the first volume is due to appear next year—will be to provide a method of positive identification of stolen antiquities. And when and if the hieroglyphs are deciphered, it may be possible to shed fresh light on why the classic Maya civilization mysteriously declined after flourishing during the first millennium of the Christian era. An answer to that question may be of more than scholarly interest since one theory is that the Maya were the victims of an environmental catastrophe.

The New York show will continue until March 28.

PEOPLE: 'Time to Join The Real World'

He's silver-haired now and 67, and his only aim in life is to have his six-year-old daughter grow up to "love someone and be loved." So says Look magazine in its current story on Archie Leach, or Bristol, England, better known as Cary Grant. Turning down movie and television offers that "start at one million dollars," Grant says Look has lured him from the acting profession and now drives the ladies crazy by selling them dresses from the firm of Fabergé, while he moonlights as a member of the board of directors of Western Airlines.



Cary Grant

Speaking of Jennifer, his daughter by actress Dyan Cannon, Grant told the magazine: "I am not proud of my marriage record [he was divorced four times] but I have wanted a family for years. I finally have one in this child. I will do what I can for her. I want Jennifer to give one man love and confidence and help. It has taken me many years to learn that I was playing a different game entirely. My wives and I were never one. We were competing. I will advise Jennifer to love someone and be loved. Nothing else she may get in her life is a bonus."

Also climbing off the celluloid, but in favor of the legitimate stage in this instance, is Liza Turner, who says she is going on the boards for the first time in 23 years. She says she is in the "movie business in a terrible shape." The original "Sweater Girl" who has signed for a ten-week summer tour of the Broadway hit "Forty Carats" because "I like to keep busy," told an interviewer: "The film scripts I get nowadays you wouldn't get I think, and the titles and I know how repulsive they are."

A naked man waving a sword chased Mrs. Evelyn Dix out of a third-floor flat and down a busy street in west London yesterday, reports the AP. While hardly a newsworthy spectacle, the incident occurred normally down Cleveland Road without pause. Mrs. Dix, a charlady, gave this account of the incident: "I was cleaning when I heard shouts. Suddenly a naked man waving a sword jumped out from the bedroom. He chased me down the stairs. I was screaming at the top of my lungs. He followed, but turned and ran down the road when I reached them." The man escaped, and police later said they hadn't a clue as to the motive for the attack. Neither did Mrs. Dix, who is 65.

UNDER TREATMENT: French Canadian Fernand St. Germain, 67, for arthritis of the hip which has been complicated by a respiratory infection. He contracted while playing "Don Camillo" in Italy. RESCUED: Romantic Britons who feared their Valentine's might not be delivered because of the mail strike, by Miss Hanson, a BBC secretary. Miss Hanson, a 21-year-old blonde, will take to the microphone next Monday to read as many Valentine's Day messages as possible over the air, accompanied by music. The BBC promises will be "suitably smoochy." SUE'D: The Supreme and Berry Gordy for president of Motown Records Corp. for \$5.7 million, by Florence Ballard, one of the original members of the singing trio, who charges that they "secretly, subversively and maliciously conspired to oust her from the group. Miss Ballard—repaired by Cindy Birdsong—alleged that Gordy and Berry Gordy, former lead singer of the trio, told her in 1967 that her singing was deteriorating and that she was hurting the group. Since leaving the Supremes, founded by Gordy in 1961, Miss Ballard's suit alleges that she has changed from a person with a very congenial nature to one who is "extremely nervous and highly irritable."

Princess Anne, in the third day of a two-week tour of Kenya with Prince Charles, yesterday paid a call on Maureen Kenyatta, mayor of Nairobi and daughter of President Jomo Kenyatta, and presented her with an autographed picture. "Oh, is this your mother?" asked the mayor. "No, I'm afraid it's me," replied Anne. Miss Kenyatta, 47, reports, recovered quickly enough to take a closer look at the photo and, of course, it's very like you."

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